Board of Trade Journal

Volume 183, No. 3431 21 December 1962

PUBLISHED BY HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1s. 3d. net

MADE
TO
MEASURE

The tall man at the circus must have big tailoring problems. Ready made is not for him. At the Steel Company of Wales this is our kind of customer. Each order is treated as a separate assignment so that the manufacturer gets *exactly* the right kind of steel for his purpose. Made to measure, in fact.

THE STEEL COMPANY OF WALES LIMITED

Board of Trade Journal

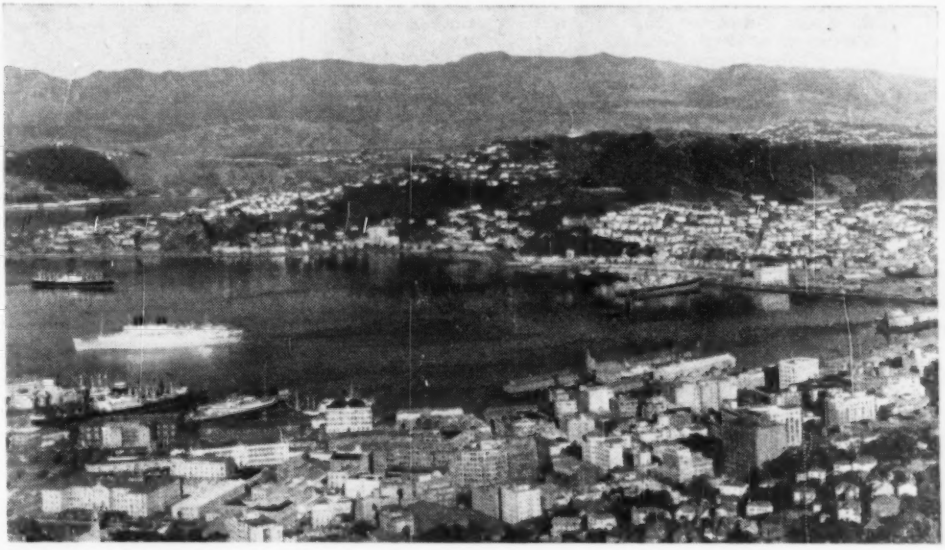
Volume 183, No. 3431 | 21 DECEMBER 1963 | Price 1s. 3d. net

Pages 1257-1304 | Annual Subscription including Inland Postage, £3 18s. 0d.

New Zealand is Still One of Our Best Customers

By C. G. Cruickshank

Senior British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand



A view of Wellington City and harbour from Tinakori Hills

NEW ZEALAND continues to be one of our best customers, despite her recurring financial difficulties; but she has nevertheless been losing her place in the British export league table. In the last few years she has dropped from fifth to eighth. More significant, our share of her import market fell dramatically in the fifties.

Our total sales to New Zealand have fluctuated with her balance of payments position. The recent peak – in 1957 – was £140 million. In 1959 (a year of great financial difficulty) they slumped to £98 million. Last year they recovered to nearly £124 million.

Although these figures represent only about three per cent. of our visible exports, the percentage in individual lines is sometimes substantial. For example, New Zealand takes nine per cent. of our cotton yarns and fabrics, and eleven per cent. of our man-made fibres, yarns and fabrics.

New Zealand, then, is a valuable market which we cannot afford to lose; but the decline in our share of her imports – from 60 per cent. in 1950 to 44 per cent. in 1960 – was extremely disturbing. Why did we lose out in New Zealand in the fifties?

In the first place we have lost business in New Zealand through broken delivery promises. Most goods have been subject to import licence in recent years, and far too often an exporter has failed to complete an order in time for the goods to reach their destination during the currency of the import licence. In New Zealand import licences cannot be carried forward from one licensing year to the next, and the order has therefore had to be cancelled, or debited against the next year's allocation. In either case the importer's turnover is reduced by the value of the goods not delivered on time. The total volume of business lost in this way is small, but the damage to our reputation as exporters is quite disproportionate.

Our position in New Zealand has been slipping for other reasons. The traditional ties between New Zealand and Britain no longer have quite the same impact in the world of commerce. New Zealanders

NOTICE TO JOURNAL READERS AND ADVERTISERS

The *Board of Trade Journal* is published weekly by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. (Annual Subscription £3 18s. 0d. including inland or surface but not air postage) and is obtainable directly from the following addresses: York House, Kinsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford Street, London, W.1; 13A Castle Street, Edinburgh, 2; 39 King Street, Manchester, 35 Smallbrook, Ringsway, Birmingham, 5; 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; 50 Fairfax Street, Bristol, 1; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast; or through any bookseller.

© Crown Copyright 1962

Extracts may be published if the source is duly acknowledged except that permission of the authors must be obtained to reproduce signed articles.

Subscriptions and Sales Inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the above addresses.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Address for telegrams and cables 'Boneblack, London.'

The views expressed in contributions to the Journal emanating from other than official sources are not necessarily those of H.M. Government.

Advertisements. Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. (City 9876, Ext. 147). Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to Cowlishaw and Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Blgs., 16 Farringdon St., London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 3718).

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or the service advertised herein have official approved.

Reprints of Articles. Reprints from the *Board of Trade Journal*, which should be ordered within one week of publication, cost £3 0s. 0d. per page (or part) for 250 copies. (Larger quantities 5s. 0d. per page for each additional 125 copies.)

Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P.2), H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
New Zealand is Still One of Our Best Customers	1257
Lord Privy Seal's Report on EEC Ministerial Meeting	1261
Unemployment and Rate of Economic Growth are Two of Britain's Main Problems. Statistics of Incomes, Prices and Employment	1262
Britain's Long-standing Problems in the Canadian Market	1263
U.S. West Coast 'A First Class Market for British Trade'. Export Potential of Construction Equipment Industry	1264
Spanish Minister of Industry to Visit Britain. BoT. Now Responsible for Production of Ships' Equipment. Index of Retail Prices, November 1962. Imports of Sugar in 1963. Substantiation of Declarations of EFTA Origin. Imports of Cigars from the Dollar Area	1265
Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty. Marking of Imported Stationers' Sundries & School Rules. New Industry for Cumbernauld. Imports of Watch Cases from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas and Japan. Export List, 1963	1266
Scope of P.T. Exemption on Young Children's Footwear. Business Monitor. Defence Specifications	1267
British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During January to March, 1963. Registration of British and Foreign Films	1268
The Economy – Selected Indicators	1269
Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries	1270
Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in November. Production in the Cotton Industry. Output of the Wool Textile Industry	1273
International Wool Study Group. Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries	1274
Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports	1275
Government Surplus Sales by Auction	1278
Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas	1284
Overseas Trade Section	
Quota for 1963 Under New U.K. and Czechoslovakia Trade Arrangement	1286
Unofficial Trade Arrangement with East Germany	1287
Greece and Cameroon. Sweden and Czechoslovakia. Sweden and Yugoslavia. W H E C Report Buying Houses Not Used. Business Visitors to Middle East Countries.	1288
Information for United Kingdom Exporters	1289
Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries	
Republic of South Africa: Import Control Regulations	1293
Republic of South Africa: Customs Tariff Applications	1297
Republic of South Africa: Customs Tariff Changes. **Burma:** Issue of Import Licences. **Singapore:** Pioneer Industries Ordinance. **Ceylon:** Import Trade Control. Further Import Trade Control. Export of Waste Paper. **Japan:** Permitted Food Preservatives	1298
Australia: Tariff Board Inquiries. Revision of Customs By-laws. Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result. Further Tariff Board Inquiry	1299
New Zealand: Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63. **Jamaica:** Import Licensing Arrangements. **Brazil:** Fiscal Dollar Rate. **Chile:** Amendments to Import List	1300
Canada: Tariff Board Hearing on Wire and Wire Products – Reference 132. 'Made in Canada' Rulings	1301
France: Tariff Changes and Modifications. Global Quota for Molasses. **Federal Republic of Germany:** Quota for Goods Sold at the Berlin Food Fair	1302
Belgium: Technical Requirements for Motor Vehicles. **Finland:** Restrictions on Short Terms Foreign Credit. **European Community:** European Coal and Steel Community	1303

Front Cover Photograph

The Baptistry Window of Coventry Cathedral designed by John Piper and executed by Patrick Reyntiens, covers an area of 6,000 square feet. The pattern of the 194 deeply mullioned lights, of remarkable clarity and brilliance, bursts outwards from a blaze of clear light through every tone of the spectrum, from palest gold to deep violet. Coventry Cathedral, the first cathedral church to have been completed in Great Britain in a single continuous operation for three centuries, was built by John Laing Construction Limited in the seven years, 1955-1962. The Laing Group have carried out a wide variety of building and civil engineering work in many Commonwealth countries. (*The main feature of the December issue of 'Design', published by the Council of Industrial Design, is devoted to Coventry Cathedral*). Reproduced by permission of the Provost of Coventry Cathedral.

now explore the markets of the world in their search for the goods which they must still buy overseas; and when they find a source of supply which they consider better than Britain they seldom hesitate to buy there.

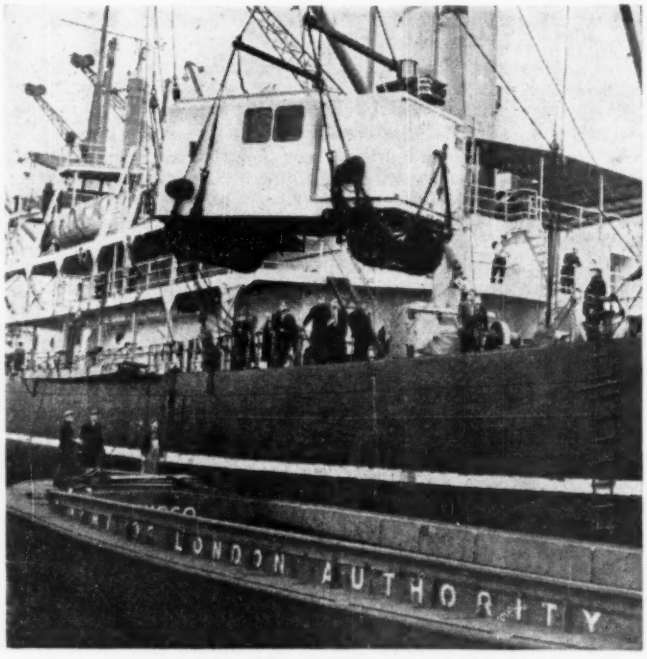
There is sometimes genuine reluctance to transfer business from Britain to one of our competitors, but at a time when the country faces balance of payments difficulties and overseas funds are scarce, import licences (which are in terms of cash as a rule and not quantity), must be stretched as far as they will go. Once we have lost business in this way, and the importer is satisfied with his new source, it is very difficult to get the business back.

Further, New Zealand is faced with the need to find new markets overseas for her agricultural exports. Her farm production is rising steadily and this poses the problem of disposal of her new exportable surplus, – quite irrespective of the future of the European Economic Community and its possible effects on New Zealand's traditional markets. But in many countries the great majority of her exports are luxury goods, comparatively speaking, and she has not found it easy to break into new markets. Indeed, Japan is the only significant new market which has been found in recent years – apart from the United States, which has been purchasing sizeable quantities of New Zealand beef, which formerly came to Britain.

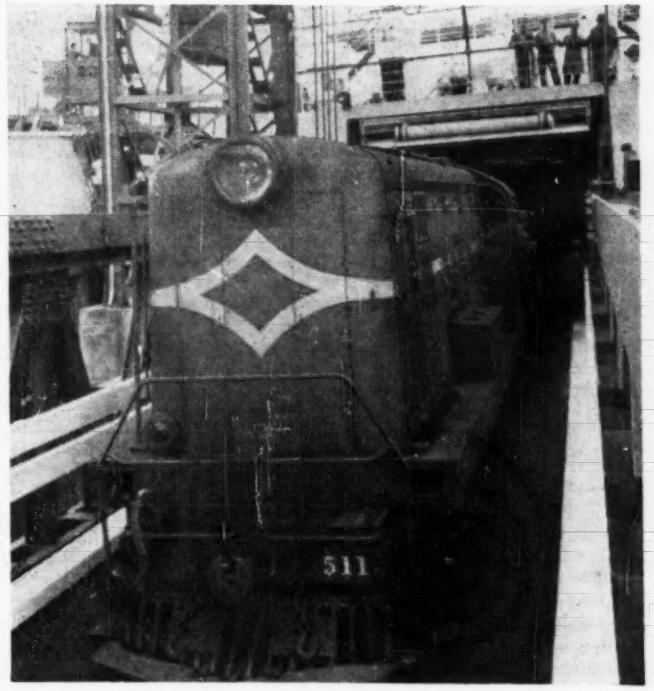
New Zealand has made strenuous efforts to foster trade with Japan, for example, by the provision of special import licences for Japanese textiles in return for Japanese purchases of New Zealand timber. This has accelerated the Japanese encroachment on our textile exports to New Zealand, which was already in progress because of her lower prices and improving quality. There are now signs that our iron and steel market in New Zealand (which has been worth on average about £6 million a year) will also be encroached on by Japan. Japan has also been supplying cables and broadcasting equipment.

Remarkable Increase in Imports

Although New Zealand's purchases from Japan are relatively small – the great bulk of her imports still come from Britain, Australia and North America – the percentage increase in recent years has been remarkable. She bought only £2 million worth of Japanese goods in 1956. In 1961 the figure rose to £8 million, an increase of 300 per cent. Japanese competition is being felt over a very wide range of imports, but in certain fields the impact is greater than in others. For example, in 1958 we sold about £4½ million worth of cotton piece-goods to New Zealand compared with her imports of £1.2 million from Japan. In



British radar equipment being loaded at London for shipment to New Zealand



An English Electric diesel engine shunting a line of railway wagons across the linkspan into the vehicle deck of the British built rail-road ferry *Aramoana* at her Wellington terminal. The *Aramoana*, meaning bridge across the sea, is New Zealand's first drive-on drive-off ferry, and sails daily on the 51-mile trip between Wellington in the North Island and Picton in the South Island.

1960 the British figure dropped to £2.7 million and the Japanese rose to £2.3 million. Some other textiles have been similarly affected.

Our main competitor in the New Zealand market is Australia. Imports from Australia amounted in 1956 to £33 million and in 1961 £47 million, an increase of 42 per cent. Australia provides some goods, for example dried pudding fruits, which are not exported from Britain, but in addition she is now selling iron and steel, agricultural machinery, motor vehicles (built-up and c.k.d. which were worth £1.7 million in 1960) and a wide range of other machinery. Australia is also making a special effort to develop trade in fashion goods. Although virtually no clothing may be imported into New Zealand, Australian fashions are being featured with greater emphasis, and are now being made in New Zealand under licence.

New Zealand's next most important supplier is the United States. The removal of restrictions on dollar purchases (except for motor vehicles) has undoubtedly benefited the United States, frequently at our expense. Imports from the United States in 1960 and 1961, when import allocations were fairly generous, amounted to £26 million and £27 million respectively, compared with an average of £20 million in the 3 years 1955/57 when import controls were at a minumum but the dollar restrictions were still in force. The United States is our principal competitor in the field of machinery but her consumer goods also command a ready market.

Our broad competitive position in New Zealand will be affected by New Zealand's new tariff, which came into force on July 1. (See the *Board of Trade Journal* for July 6, 1962.) In the new tariff many margins of preference are reduced, which makes it easier for those countries which do not have the benefit of the British preferential tariff to increase their trade. Although these reductions in preference were provided for in the 1959 Britain/New Zealand Trade Agreement, the New Zealand Government have only just exercised their rights on a large scale, although in many cases they have not reduced the preferential margin to the limit allowed by the trade agreement. This means that in some fields intensified competition will now be felt, and it will almost certainly further effect our share of New Zealand's imports.

When the 1962/3 import programme was announced it was estimated that £250 million would be available for imports. Because of the peculiar difficulties arising from the changeover to the new tariff and

We're thinking of setting up in Australia

Many expanding U.K. firms have already done so, helped more often than not by Australia and New Zealand Bank. And to other manufacturers contemplating the same development, the Bank will gladly give similar assistance. A valuable introduction to such a move is provided by the Bank's 70-page book *Establishment of Industry in Australia*, produced especially for industrialists who may be considering that country as a further base for their company's operations.

Subjects include company formation, market potential, taxation, labour, transport, power supplies, tariff protection and local regulations. We shall be pleased to send you a free copy if you write to

A·N·Z

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK LIMITED

OVER 900 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

71, CORNHILL, LONDON EC3. TELEPHONE: AVENUE 1281

What kind of confection is **that?**

Your young customer from New Zealand is, of course, having a little joke. He's talking about a popular tourist attraction near Alexandra—a place at home we know very well. Still, if it comes to that, we know a great many places in New Zealand very well—and a great deal about each place, too. Not only that, we have an intimate knowledge of our country's past history, present progress—and a shrewd idea of its future hopes and prospects to boot. Indeed, almost anything worth knowing about New Zealand is known to us; for we are the National Bank of New Zealand and such knowledge is our business. So if the time ever comes when you have a question to ask concerning New Zealand, ask us—

The National Bank

OF NEW ZEALAND LIMITED

Established 1872

HEAD OFFICE: 8 MOORGATE, LONDON, EC2. Telephone: MONARCH 8311

More than 160 branches and agencies throughout New Zealand

the consequent change in the classification of goods the Minister of Customs undertook to review the programme later in the year. This review has now been carried out and it was found that about £13 million of the original £250 million was still available. This has made possible small increases in the basic allocation for 126 items, covering various finished, mainly consumer, goods, while the token scheme (which provides for minimal imports of certain goods made locally – mainly on the basis of 10 per cent. of 1956 imports) was re-introduced for 144 items.

An unspecified portion of the £13 million is being reserved for raw materials and components required for local manufacture, applications to import which will be considered individually. The token scheme is not so wide as the former token scheme (many goods are still subject to complete embargo) but it is a welcome relaxation; and it is to be hoped that as New Zealand's balance of payments position improves this scheme will be progressivley expanded.

Another recent change in New Zealand's import licensing arrangements is the Export Incentive Scheme (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 2, 1962).

Under this scheme licences may be issued:

(a) to replace raw materials or components, used in manufactured goods which have been exported, which were imported under licences issued in the expectation of their use on the domestic market;

(b) for the import of raw materials or components as assistance to manufacturers who require the goods to fulfil firm export orders; and

(c) as a bonus to manufacturers who have used imported raw materials and/or components in the manufacture of exported goods.

Overseas expenditure which may be incurred under this scheme is not included in the £250 million already budgeted for imports.

The development of secondary industry in New Zealand has cost us some export business. This is not a recent trend. The introduction of secondary industry had already made considerable progress by the turn of the century when the Dominion was virtually self-supporting in such commodities as furniture, blankets, beer, and biscuits. Other goods in which the domestic producer had the lion's share included soap, agricultural machinery, and cement. Since then the gradual development of secondary industry has meant a gradual change in the nature of New Zealand's imports; but more recently, through government stimulation of industrial development on a wider scale the change has become sudden and drastic.

Protective import licensing has brought about a significant reduction in imports of a wide range of products now made in New Zealand – notably metal and plastic manufactures, clothing, footwear, paper and paper manufactures, and electrical appliances, accompanied by a parallel increase in imports of raw materials, components or machinery for these industries.

This trend will continue, for both political parties are pledged to foster industry. We must therefore expect a continuing change in the pattern of New Zealand's purchases from overseas. This will have a double effect. It will tend on the one hand to favour exporters of components and raw materials at the expense of manufacturers of finished goods; and on the other there may be an absolute loss in our exports, if the capital equipment and other needs of industry are procured from third countries.

Our trade with New Zealand over the next few years will depend very largely on her balance of payments position, which is likely to continue to be difficult; her need to find new markets for her export surpluses which may lay her open to pressure to import more from those countries who become her customers; the continuing development of secondary industries; and the desire of the customer for variety which is inevitable among people with a high standard of living but whose choice is restricted in many ways by import controls.

The pattern of our trade with New Zealand may change. but there are still good opportunities for sales and our exports can be maintained at their present level, provided the British exporter adapts himself to the changes in the market. New machinery and semi-manufactures will be required for expanding New Zealand industry; a wide range of finished goods will not be made in New Zealand for some years to come and will have to be imported.

A determined effort to meet the needs of the customer, to provide good quality and good service, will be needed if the British exporter is to meet competition from those overseas suppliers who are making strenuous efforts to increase their sales to this market.

Lord Privy Seal's Report on EEC Ministerial Meeting

IN AN ADJOURNMENT debate in Parliament on December 13, Mr. Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, gave the following report on the recent Ministerial meeting of the European Economic Community in Brussels:

'The Ministerial meeting took place on December 10 and 11. The subjects discussed included the arrangements for Malaysia and Malta, the use of Article 234 of the Treaty of Rome, the negotiations with the European Free Trade Association countries, and the transitional arrangements for British agriculture. I will deal now with the two Commonwealth items.

'First of all, Malaysia. It was agreed that the Community would be prepared to envisage negotiations with a view to concluding a trade agreement with Malaya and the territories which it is planned should constitute the Federation of Malaysia, if the latter so desired it. It is, of course, the case that the bulk of the exports of the Federation of Malaysia, approximately 85 per cent., will continue to enjoy free entry into the Community. This is because the common external tariff on so many of the products of principal interest to the future Federation is already nil.

'It was, however, agreed that Malaya and these territories should have the same gradual application of the common external tariff as has already been agreed for India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Discussion on the tariff levels on some of the tropical products in which these territories are interested are still proceeding.

'The Ministers of the Community also gave us their preliminary views about the solution of the problems which would face Malta in the event of our joining the Community. This was the consequence of the discussions at our last meeting. The Ministers felt that the arrangements to deal with Malta's problems should be such as to maintain from the beginning a relationship between Malta and the enlarged Community as a whole. While the precise content of the arrangements would have to be examined further, it might include an element of customs union with the Community as a whole, while maintaining a continued free entry for the exports of Malta to the United Kingdom.

'While they hoped that there would be an association with the enlarged Community as soon as the constitutional position of Malta made it appropriate, there would probably have to be a special protocol to cover Malta's problems as an interim measure. We are now consulting the Government of Malta about these proposals and we shall return to them with the Ministers of the Community at the next meeting.

'We then had a discussion about Article 234 of the Treaty of Rome. This is the article which provides that the rights and obligations arising from agreements between member States and third countries concluded before the Treaty came into force, should not be affected by the provisions of the Treaty of Rome. Member States should, however, take appropriate steps to eliminate incompatibilities between such agreements and the Treaty. They should, where necessary, assist each other to do this.

'The members of the Community considered that Article 234 was not intended to apply to preferential agreements with third countries, but was intended to cover non-preferential agreements, such as the GATT. I confirmed that we shared this view and that there was no difference between us as regards the scope of Article 234. We accepted that the common external tariff should apply towards all non-member countries, except where special agreements had been negotiated by the time of our accession.

'Arising out of the discussion of Article 234, the Ministers of the Six referred to the practical problems affecting the conclusion of the negotiations with our EFTA partners. They indicated that they thought that if our negotiations were successful there were favourable prospects for a satisfactory outcome of negotiations which have already begun with Denmark and Norway, but for practical reasons they foresaw difficulty in reaching a rapid conclusion with the other EFTA countries.

'This gave me an opportunity to explain again in detail the nature of the obligations which the EFTA partners have undertaken towards each other. I also pointed out that the other EFTA countries were anxious to begin negotiations as soon as possible. I expressed the conviction that, once the conclusion of our negotiations and those with Denmark and Norway was clear, it should be possible to complete negotiations with the other EFTA partners, which would not raise so many problems as our own, within a reasonable time.

'I now turn to the questions affecting British agriculture. As the House will remember, the Ministers first discussed the transitional arrangements for British agriculture during the meeting of October 25 to 27, but no decisions were then reached. At the meeting which has just taken place we had a further exchange of views after I had suggested that we might best handle the matter in a smaller, more restricted meeting. My right hon. Friend the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was present at that meeting.

'Mr. van Houten, speaking on behalf of the Community, opened the discussion by saying that they had further studied the problem. He made it clear on this occasion that horticulture had been placed on one side for the time being. They were ready to make a major effort to close the gap between us. They were prepared to envisage special transitional arrangements to deal with difficulties for British farmers and to take account of the problems arising out of our existing price levels.

'They had seriously considered the difficulties voiced on altering our system of support at the moment of entry into the Community, but still took the view that the arguments in favour of doing so were preponderant. He said that the Six had also considered the British Government's pledge to maintain the percentage limits under the Agriculture Acts during the lifetime of this Parliament and were ready to take this into account. He then recalled the proposals they had put forward at the meeting at the end of October for replacing the present deficiency payments by producer or consumer subsidies.

'Finally, he stressed that in the view of the Six any subsidies should be gradually reduced as the farmer obtained a larger part of his return from the market and should end by January 1, 1970.

'Following Mr. van Houten's statement, there was a very full discussion covering both the difficulties which the Six thought would be raised by our own proposals for transitional arrangements and the difficulties which we saw in theirs. This gave me an opportunity of clarifying our own proposals for the gradual phasing-out of deficiency payments and on the length of the transitional period. In addition, I offered assurances to the Community as to the way in which these proposals would be implemented. I also made it clear, once again, that the Government fully accepted the common agricultural policy for the single market period. The proposals we have put forward for this period, which are limited in number, are designed to adapt the methods of implementing this policy to the requirements of an enlarged Community.

'At the end of this discussion, the Conference decided to establish a Ministerial study group to examine urgently the practical problems arising from the proposals made by both sides to deal with the transitional arrangements for British agriculture. It will do this commodity by commodity. The group includes the Minister of Agriculture of each of the seven countries participating in the Conference, or his representative, sitting under the chairmanship of Dr. Mansholt, one of the Vice-Presidents of the European Commission. This group will not in any sense be a negotiating group. Its work will be without prejudice to the position of any of the countries participating in the Conference, and it will report back to the Conference as a whole.

'The group held its first meeting this morning when the Minister of Agriculture and I were present. The meeting is being continued this evening, and my right hon. Friend has asked me to tell the House that he greatly regrets that he will be unable to be here tonight for the debate on the Horticultural Marketing Council (Dissolution) Order, which will be handled by my hon. Friend the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture.

'The Ministerial study group will be meeting again tomorrow. It will submit an interim report to the next Ministerial meeting of the Conference on December 19 and a final report in time for the beginning of the first Ministerial meeting in January. The next Ministerial meeting will take place in Brussels next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 19, 20 and 21, at which we shall deal with a number of individual Commonwealth items and hold

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Unemployment and Rate of Economic Growth are Two of Britain's Main Problems

— The Chancellor

IN A SPEECH, at a luncheon given by the Foreign Press Associaton in London on December 10, Mr. Reginald Maudling, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the two main economic problems we were now facing were unemployment and the need to achieve a higher and more stable rate of economic growth. The first was, in human terms, the more urgent; the second was in economic terms, the more fundamental. The Government had clearly to be concerned at all times with both problems, and needed to be conscious of the extent to which they were interlinked.

'The unemployment that we see at present is of two kinds'. said the Chancellor. There is the general unemployment which reflects itself in higher figures for the country as a whole, and there are the special and persistent problems of areas such as Scotland, Ulster and the North-East coast. At 2.4 per cent. the level of general unemployment is higher than it has been for some time, and the normal seasonal influences, the effect of the weather on agriculture and building, for example, are likely to add temporarily to this figure over the next few weeks. In addition to this seasonal factor we are certainly facing a special and, I believe, temporary situation, in that under the pressure of more competitive conditions many businesses have been compelled to improve costs and productivity by reducing their labour force. This means that the potential for expansion has been increasing. The measures the Government have already taken to give a further stimulus to the economy amount together to a very formidable total. The release of special deposits of £160 million, the addition of £70 million to the public investment programme, the special repayment of £40 million of Post War Credits, and the tax cuts announced on November 5, which in the long run may cost anything up to £150 million a year, all these are very substantial moves and their effect will be increasingly felt. These tax measures are moves designed to endure and to be as valuable when the economy is working full out as they should be now when there is some slack. They have also been designed, so far as possible, to give some assistance to the areas of high unemployment. To give only one example, that state of the motor car industry is of great importance to Scotland. The special encouragement to investment in heavy plant should be of assistance to the heavy industries of the North. The new advance factories are being shared between Scotland and the North-East. And in allocating the additional £70 million of public investment we are giving special attention to the needs of those areas where unemployment is high'.

Continuing the Chancellor said 'We have thus already given a considerable stimulus to the economy by measures whose effect will grow and endure. They are designed especially to stimulate investment and to assist exports, because it is precisely in these two fields that extra progress must be made if we are to achieve our second objective of a higher and more stable rate of growth.'

If expansion was to be maintained the balance of payments must remain strong, and this could be achieved only if our costs remained competitive. He stressed the connection between expansion and stable costs. Growing output per head, he added, clearly helped to contain unit costs of production. On the other hand, if expansion was accompanied by a growth of incomes faster even than the increased growth of productivity, then the result would inevitably be not only to absorb the economies achieved by the spreading of overheads, but to go faster and push up costs and prices once again. If this should happen the prospects of achieving the exports we needed would be jeopardized. It was therefore, to his mind quite undeniable that in order to expand and to go on expanding, as everyone wanted to do, we had to have an effective incomes policy.

'We are now at the point of transition from a short-term pay pause to a long-term incomes policy, and clear thinking both on the principles involved and on the individual issues is of great importance'. said the Chancellor. 'The fundamental problem is to reconcile the national interest with the claims of particular sections of the community. The National Incomes Commission will be able and qualified to give impartial guidance on the means of effecting this reconciliation. The nation as a whole has an interest in ensuring that incomes do not rise so fast as to threaten our expansion: in other words, that on the average they should not outstrip the growth of productivity. It is also in the national interest to ensure that our manpower is deployed as efficiently as possible: and in a free society this deployment depends very largely on relative wage rates. It is therefore undeniable that there is a direct national interest in particular income levels, be they wages, salaries or dividends. But the national interest cannot wholly override the just claims of the individual. He is entitled, in the words of the N.I.C. terms of reference, to a fair reward for the work he does. In deciding what is fair, clearly account must be taken of what is being paid to men doing similar jobs elsewhere. Rigid uniformity is not only impracticable but wrong, as it would impede change and growth. But comparability cannot be completely ignored. While it is in the national interest that growing industries should be able to attract labour by paying higher wages, it is not, on the other hand, right that other industries should continue on the basis of an underpaid labour force. In maintaining the average we must take account of both these factors Secondly, the individual can justly claim that his restraint should not be exploited by others. Incomes policy must be fair for all.

It was in the light of these principles that individual cases should be considered, and we had to look carefully at the facts in each case, and, in particular, at what had been their experience over recent years.

When the pay pause was introduced last year it was an emergency measure, and therefore inevitably rather blunt and haphazard in operation. The application of a crude average, the only measure then possible could not fail to have this effect. Our long-term policy had to be designed to identify exeptions and to grant exeptional treatment when it was justified. But unless the exceptions remained exceptions the average itself would clearly be undermined, and the nation as a whole would suffer the effect.

Concluding the Chancellor said that these were the principles upon which our incomes policy would now be based. 'As I have said, they are designed to reconcile the national interest with the just claims of individual sections of the community. The rate of expansion that we can achieve and maintain will depend in large part upon the degree of success that can be achieved in this incomes policy. This degree of success in turn will depend upon the extent of the co-operation received from all concerned in the levels of incomes. It is a challenge to the sense of responsibility of our democratic society.'

Statistics of Incomes, Prices and Employment

THE THIRD issue of the bulletin of statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production was published by the Ministry of Labour on December 14. Among the new items inculded in this edition, are tables showing the weekly rates of adult female workers by occupation for the period 1955-62; the average earnings and indices of changes in average earnings 1955-61 of all male and female salaried employees covered by returns from certain industries and services; and indices of hours worked by operatives in manufacturing industries.

This bulletin is aimed at making available in convenient form factual information which will assist those engaged in arbitration to examine the particular cases before them in relation to the wider implications of the decisions to be made.

Copies : H.M. Stationery Office. Price 12s. 6d.

Report on EEC Meeting *(Continued)*

a preliminary discusion of the institutional questions It has also been agreed that the Conference will meet on January 14 for the whole of the week until January 18 and again on January 28 for the whole of that week, ending on February 1.

'These two long meetings should give the Conference an opportunity to discuss, with greater continuity than has hitherto been possible, some of the problems outstanding in Commonwealth affairs and British agriculture on which progress has already been made but on which no agreement has yet been reached.

'I intend to continue the procedure over the Christmas Recess of publishing White Papers giving accounts of Ministerial meetings held in Brussels while the House is not sitting, and I hope that this will be for the convenience of the House.'

Discussion of the Lord Privy Seal's statement is reported in columns 658-715 of Hansard of December 13.

Britain's Long-standing Problems in the Canadian Market

—Mr. Frederick Erroll

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, speaking in London on December 11 to members of Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, said that 1962 had not been a very encouraging year for our exports to Canada. In the first few months of this year they had decreased by 13 per cent. and our share of the Canadian import market had declined from over 11 per cent. to just over 9 per cent. In 1961 Canada was still the second largest market for our exports, coming only after the United States, and taking about 6 per cent. of the total. This year both Australia and West Germany had overtaken Canada as customers for our goods. The picture was not much brighter in respect of our imports from Canada. This year had seen an increase both in Canadian exports to the world as a whole, and in our imports from all sources, but our imports from Canada had stayed at more or less the same level.

The President said that this year had been a difficult one for the Canadian economy, and this had been reflected in Anglo-Canadian trade. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar – in mid 1961 and again this year – and the imposition in June of a tariff surcharge on about half of Canada's imports had inevitably created problems for our exporters.

'We felt a great deal of sympathy with Canada in her difficulties last June and we did our best to help with a bilateral loan and by our contribution to the International Monetary Fund Loan. But we were sorry that Canada had to impose the tariff surcharge partly because it is contrary to the GATT and partly because it affects some two-thirds of our exports to Canada. We are glad that the emergency measures of last June have had their effect on the level of Canadian reserves, and, now that Canada is emerging from her short-term difficulties, we hope that the tariff surcharge will be removed entirely in the near future.'

'But,' continued the President, 'these temporary handicaps are only part of the story, and our exporters have a number of other more long-standing problems in the Canadian market. One concerns the Canadian system of valuation for Customs duty. The Canadians base the duty not, as Britain and most European countries do, on the value of the exported article in the Canadian market, but on the fair market value of like goods sold in the exporter's home market. The rules for establishing this "fair market value" are complicated, and the time-consuming inquiries which they involve are a source of delay and uncertainty for exporters. Moreover, some British exporters feel that this system bears more heavily on them than on their competitors in other countries. Some United States exporters can, for example, establish a comparatively low "fair market value," by selecting only a small segment of their vast home market. Furthermore, Canadian officials in Britain can obtain their "facts and figures" much more easily than their colleagues in say Tokio or Bonn.'

An associated problem was the Canadian system of imposing anti-dumping duties, he said. Canada applied anti-dumping duty to goods of a class or kind made in Canada whenever their invoice price was less than the fair market value of the like goods sold in the exporter's home market. Unlike Britain, and most other countries, who accepted the GATT provisions on this subject, Canada applied the anti-dumping duty automatically, and did not first require evidence that imports were causing material injury to domestic industry.

'One result of the Canadian anti-dumping legislation has been that some of our exporters have found themselves unable to reduce prices in order to absorb the effect of this year's devaluation and the tariff surcharge. They were already selling at the lowest permissible prices under the Canadian system. Any attempt to cut profit margins and reduce prices would have meant selling at below "fair market value" and this would have led to the imposition of an anti-dumping duty.'

'Finally,' added the President, 'I should like to draw your attention to an attitude of mind which our exporters sometimes come across in the Canadian market – that Canadians can help their country's economy by cutting down on their purchases of imported goods. The Government of Ontario have mounted what they are pleased to call, a Trade Crusade. One of its aims is to increase exports of goods from Ontario, and we hope that in this it will be successful. But the campaign is also aimed at reducing Ontario's imports. The people of Ontario are being advised to reduce their purchases of imported manufactured goods by $100 per head every year, on the grounds that this will put $600 million into the economy of Ontario and create jobs there for 60,000 people.'

The President said that the idea that the remedy for an ailing economy was to cut one's imports and thus try and export one's unemployment was not a new one. Many countries resorted to it in the thirties. But it was a remedy which we had to look at very critically. We in Britain looked upon trade as a two-way process. 'We think that all nations benefit, both as exporters and importers, from the expansion of world trade. We should feel happier if all our friends in Canada were as convinced of this as we are. I am sorry to see such an old fashioned and out-of-date notion gaining ground in Ontario, which I had thought, from my three post-War visits there was an outward-looking and progressive part of the world. Nevertheless, should a movement develop amongst British businessmen, tired of the repeated and unfair frustrations of the Canadian market, to mount a "Don't buy Canadian goods" campaign I shall do all I can to oppose it !

'These are some of the difficulties which face our exporters in the Canadian market, and I am speaking about them because I think they present a challenge to all those who believe, as I do, that it is in the interests of both Britain and Canada that the two-way flow of trade between our countries should increase. How about Britain negotiating for entry into the European Economic Community? This makes this challenge all the keener. For many of you here, concerned as you are with the promotion of Canadian exports in this country, the possibility of our entry into the Common Market is bound to create some uncertainty about the future. Let me say this. If Britain enters the Common Market, and perhaps even if she does not, the next decade will see some changes in the pattern of Anglo-Canadian trade. But I am sure that no-one who is working for the long-term well-being of Anglo-Canadian trade is afraid of these changes,' added the President.

'I am convinced that the trading links between Britain and Canada will respond to the challenge of the nineteen-sixties and will emerge in a different but even more durable form than before. As trading nations Britain and Canada have a great deal in common. We are both major importers and exporters. Britain's imports are equal to 19 per cent. of our gross national product; in the case of Canada the figure is about the same – 17 per cent. In consequence we both have to seek markets wherever they are available, and we have a common interest in the expansion of world-wide trade. Moreover, although traditionally Canadian exports have been of a different character from ours and have been largely composed of food and raw materials, Canada is increasingly interested in developing her exports of manufactures. As most of the growth of world trade over the past ten years has taken place between the industrialized countries, the emergence of Canada as a major exporter of manufactured goods makes it more, rather than less, likely that Anglo-Canadian trade will prosper in the future. I am also convinced that if Britain succeeds in the negotiations with the E E C we shall improve not only our own long-term trading prospects, but Canada's as well.'

Mr. Erroll said he thought Britain should be able to help Canada in two ways. First, we hoped that our entry into the Common Market would in the long-term strengthen our economy and accelerate its growth. If this happened Canada who had traditionally been our second most important suppliers after the United States, was bound to be a major beneficiary. Secondly, in our negotiations with the E E C we had laid great emphasis on the importance of improving the prospects for Canadian exports to the E E C as a whole. If and when we joined the Common Market this would assuredly continue to be one of our major objectives. Many Canadians already realized what enormous opportunities there were in the Western European market. Canadian exports to the E E C (valued in Canadian dollars) increased by 104 per cent. between 1954 and 1961. In 1961 a quarter of Canada's exports came to Britain and the six present members of the E E C.

'But Canada has even now hardly begun to exploit the potential of the European market. In 1961 imports from Canada made up only 2 per cent. of E E C imports from outside the Community. Yet the six present members of the E E C make up a market of about the same size as the United States, and their imports per head from outside the Community are half as much again as those of the United States. One of the best hopes for the future of Canada's exports is to secure a larger share of this rich and expanding market. I am sure that our entry into the E E C would help to make this possible. The passage of

(Continued at foot of next page)

U.S. West Coast 'A First Class Market for British Trade'

—Mr. Alan Green

SPEAKING to the North American section of the London Chamber of Commerce on December 11, Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said he had visited the United States many times in the past as an industrialist trying and often succeeding in doing good business there but this was the first occasion when he had visited the United States as a member of the Government. During the visit he had spent four days in Washington talking to his opposite numbers in the State Department and in the Department of Commerce and also a little time visiting other cities on the Western Seaboard – Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle.

He said it was no secret that there were a certain number of differences between us and the Americans on various aspects of trade. Many of these were of a long-standing nature but it did not take him long to realize that the Trade Expansion Act passed into law shortly before his visit marked a completely new departure in American thinking on international trade. We welcomed this very much and were intensely interested in the way in which the powers obtained by the President of the United States under the Act would be put into effect. For many years we had been entirely dependent on international trade and our policy had been to lower the barriers whether they were of a tariff or non-tariff nature that impeded the free flow of overseas trade. Although American overseas trade in manufactures only accounted for 4 per cent. of their output of these goods this 4 per cent. had become a vital factor in the wellbeing of that country.

The Minister said: 'I wonder how many of you or others who export to the United States have agents or representatives in New York only. If the country was divided into areas for export purposes there is no doubt but that California and its North Western neighbours would be one such area. In spite of the short time I spent there I think I can say that the West Coast is a first-class market with an enormous potential for even further development. One point certainly worthy of mention is that our Commercial Posts in the four posts I visited all told me that a British businessman taking the trouble to go to one of these places almost invariably came away with an order of sufficient size at least to cover his air fare and overheads. I think therefore, that one message I want to leave with you is that it is worthwhile paying a visit and seeing for yourself.'

Referring to the San Francisco 'London Week,' the opening of which he had attended, the Minister said it was: 'certainly the most comprehensive and intensive display of British consumer goods that has yet taken place there. These Weeks are really a method of putting on show direct to the customer consumer goods without going through the elaborate organization required for a Trade Fair. I appreciate that they could only serve a useful purpose for consumer goods. For capital equipment, from which I agree a greater part of our export earnings come, we cannot take advantage of the same methods but consumer goods are just as important and one has the feeling, particularly in the United States, that we can increase sales substantially. After all we all know that scotch whisky is one of the leading exports to the United States (as it is to other parts of the world) but there are other items – sports cars, woollens of all types, toys and, of course, an endless variety of food products. All these have now got a market but they have a much greater potential market.'

He added that London Week would have failed in its object unless businessmen went out to follow up the opportunities that had been created by the enthusiasm shown in places like San Francisco by these Weeks. 'Of course, both in Portland and Seattle earlier this year there were individual store promotions for British goods and here again follow-up action is imperative.'

'Do I need to say what was the most frequent question which I was asked throughout my visit? It referred, of course, to Britain and the Common Market. All were exceptionally interested in knowing when we were going to join. I explained some of the difficulties but I also took the opportunity of pointing out that we were in fact negotiating not only for ourselves but by virtue of the fact that we were anxious to obtain an outward looking community we were therefore negotiating for many other countries in the Western world including the United States. An outward looking community would lead to an increase in world trade and not just to an increase in intra-community trade. Naturally the audiences to whom I spoke were primarily concerned with the effect it would have on their own particular sphere of trade and I was able to reassure them that the net result of an outward looking community would be a greater volume of trade for all and not just for the Six plus ourselves.'

The Minister also spoke of his United States visit to members of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on December 13.

The Canadian Market *(Continued)*

the United States Trade Expansion Act this autumn has introduced yet another factor which makes me feel confident about the long-term prospects for Anglo-Canadian trade. Under this Act, President Kennedy has, among other things, authority to reduce tariffs by half in pursuance of international trade agreements; he also has authority to eliminate tariffs altogether where the exports of the United States and the EEC together amount to 80 per cent. of total free world exports. As a result of these new powers, President Kennedy has been able to propose, in conjunction with Mr. Diefenbaker, a new round of GATT tariff negotiations of a comprehensive character. As a first step, a Ministerial meeting of the GATT will be held in Geneva in the early part of 1963. We in Britain welcome this new initiative, and are ready to play our part in the forthcoming tariff negotiations,' he said.

'We must always remember how much of the flow of international trade, on which the prosperity of the world depends, passes between Britain, Canada, the United States and Europe. In 1961 the exports of North America and Western Europe combined amounted to some $80,000 million, and accounted for about 60 per cent. of world exports. Nearly two-thirds of this was sold by the countries of North America and Western Europe to each other. The "Kennedy" round of tariff negotiations should give a new and unprecedented stimulus to the two-way flow of trade across the Atlantic. North America and Europe have already joined in many vital enterprises: NATO, OEEC, and more recently OECD. The prospect of the mutual lowering of the barriers to Atlantic trade is a new chapter in this story of growing co-operation between North America and Europe. It is a prospect which makes our current difficulties seem small by comparison. My belief is that we who are concerned with Anglo-Canadian trade can look forward with confidence to the years ahead.'

Export Potential of Construction Equipment Industry

REFERRING to the prospects for the British economy during a speech at the annual dinner of the Federation of Manufacturers of Construction Equipment in London on December 11, Mr. Alan Green, the Minister of State, said he appreciated the importance of a steadily rising level of activity avoiding stops and starts which interfered with production and export schedules. Subject to the inevitable restraints on our freedom to act independently of world conditions this was our aim. There had been much speculation recently on likely trends in 1963, and, as usual, the various soothsayers had not all read the signs in the same way. But whatever 1963 held for others it should be a record year for the construction industries. Although a fall was expected in fixed capital expenditure by private industry, there was a rising trend of expenditure on private housing; but the very large increases proposed for the investment programmes next year were in the public sector.

'Many of you will have seen the details in the recent White Paper,' said the Minister. 'The total programmes show a rise of nearly 7 per cent. but much above the average are the increases in investment on roads, universities and what is sometimes called public housing. Total expenditure on construction work is expected to rise by 7 per cent., that is to say, to more than £1,100 million. This increased spending alone should mean a satisfactory flow of orders for your products, but two other factors occur to me which should be of benefit to you. These are the recently announced changes affecting tax allowances on construction equipment and the fact that the Government is trying to increase the use of factory made components in building work which should mean more mechanization on the site.'

Taking all these factors into consideration, said the Minister, and coupling them with the enormous potential demand abroad for the products of the manufacturers of construction equipment, he thought they could look forward with confidence to a prosperous 1963.

Spanish Minister of Industry to Visit Britain

SR. DON GREGORIO LOPEZ BRAVO, the Spanish Minister of Industry, has accepted the invitation of the President of the Board of Trade to visit Britain for about a week, from February 3, 1963. He will be accompanied by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry, Sr. Don Angel de las Cuevas, the National Vice-Secretary of Economic Planning in the Syndical Organization, Sr. Don Joaquin Gutierrez Cano, and Sr. Don Jose Sirvent D'Argent of the Instituto Nacional de Industria.

Arrangements for the Minister and his party are being made by the Board of Trade and it is hoped that during the short visit it will be possible for them to see some of the various sectors of British industry in which the Minister has expressed a particular interest.

BoT Now Responsible For Production of Ships' Equipment

'PRODUCTION responsibility for ships' equipment, excluding marine engines, has been transferred from the Ministry of Transport to the Board of Trade with effect from December 17, 1962. The Ministry of Transport will continue to exercise production responsibility for marine engines and for shipbuilding and ship repairs.

Index of Retail Prices, November 1962

AT November 13, 1962, the official index figure which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 17, 1956 (taken as 100), was 120, compared with 119 at October 16. Calculated to one decimal, the November index was 119.6, compared with 119.1 in October.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to increases in the average prices of household coal (mainly seasonal), eggs and tomatoes.

Note: The index figure for November 13 has been calculated in accordance with the recommendations of the Cost of Living Advisory Committee published in March 1962. With prices at January 16, 1962 taken as 100 it was 101.8.

Imports of Sugar in 1963

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1024, dated December 18, 1962, announce that the licensing arrangements for imports of sugar described in Notice to Importers No. 1003, dated April 19, 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 20, 1962, page 850) will be continued for the calendar year 1963. The quota for imports from all sources of sugar of a polarization exceeding 98 degrees for direct consumption will be 200,000 long tons and open individual licences will continue to be issued to recognized dealers for sugar of similar polarization intended for further refining on the provision of undertakings that none of the sugar so imported will be used for direct consumption.

Applications for licences under the quota can be considered only from those dealers and manufacturers who submitted returns of imports and received licences under the 1962 quota arrangements. They should be made on form TIP/A (or ILB/A) and should reach the Board of Trade, Tariff and Import Policy Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than December 31, 1962. Page 1 of the form should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (sugar of a polarization exceeding 98 degrees) should be entered.

F.B.I. Register

The 'F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers – 1963', published for the Federation of British Industries by Kelly's Directories Ltd., and Iliffe Books Ltd., is now available. It is a comprehensive and accurate guide to a substantial cross-section of British industry, containing lists of products and services of over 8,300 members firms under approximately 5,500 alphabetical headings. In addition to the Classified Buyer's Guide there are sections giving addresses of companies and firms, and information about trade associations, proprietary names, trade marks, etc. The French, German and Spanish glossaries give translations of every product term used in the main buyers' guide. Price 50s. including postage.

Substantiation of Declarations of EFTA Origin

TRADERS will be aware, from the Notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 2, 1961, that EFTA declarations and certificates of origin given in respect of United Kingdom exports are subject to verification by United Kingdom Customs at the request of the authorities of the importing EFTA country.

In the course of their work under these arrangements, the United Kingdom Customs authorities are finding that many producers and exporters are declaring that their goods are of EFTA origin without first ensuring that they in fact satisfy one of the EFTA origin criteria. If an EFTA declaration cannot be fully substantiated, difficulty may be caused to customers abroad.

This failure occurs particularly when the finished goods are manufactured from materials, parts or components obtained by the producer from other suppliers. In these cases, before the producer can give his declaration (for which he alone will be held responsible) it is often necessary for him to ascertain the EFTA Area content of these materials, parts or components or the processes which they have already under gone in the Area. In order to do this the producer must obtained evidence in a suitable form from his suppliers (*including suppliers in the United Kingdom*). Suitable forms are suggested in pages 149 and 150 of the EFTA 'Compendium for the use of exporters' (see final paragraph). It is *not* sufficient to obtained statements such as 'Made in England'.

A producer who wishes to declare the 'wholly produced' criterion should be particularly careful to obtain appropriate supporting evidence of origin. Before using this criterion producers *must* satisfy themselves that *all* the materials, parts or components used for producing the finished goods were themselves '*wholly produced*' within the Area – i.e., that they contained no element imported from outside the Area, or of undetermined origin, except materials which are included in the EFTA Basic Materials List (pages 129-135 of the compendium – see paragraph below).

The Board of Trade publication 'EFTA Compendium for the Use of Exporters' (H.M. Stationery Office, price 7s. net) gives general guidence on the operation of the EFTA origin rules and also on the certification procedures to be followed. Paragraph 10 of its Introduction contains general advice on the ascertainment of Area content or the degree of Area processing of bought-in materials and components. Further advice on that subject may be obtained on application to the Secretary, H.M. Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3.

Imports of Cigars from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE, in Notice to Importers No. 1022 dated December 13, 1962, announce that the quota for imports of cigars from dollar sources other than Cuba during 1963 will be £30,000, the same as for 1962, and that applications for licences will be considered from traders who received licences under the corresponding arrangements last year (Notice to Importers No. 995 dated January 26, 1962). Applications should be accompanied by a return of imports in the following form:

> 'The value of cigars originating in, and consigned from the Dollar Area other than Cuba (see note below) which were cleared through Customs by me/us acting on my/our own behalf or by a clearing agent acting on my/our behalf from January 1, 1962, to date was £.....c.i.f.
>
> Firm orders placed for delivery against my/our present licence, but outstanding at this date total £.....c.i.f.
>
> Signature .....
>
> Date..... Status .....
>
> (Owner, partner, company director or secretary)'

Note – The Dollar Area, excluding Cuba, comprises:
Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

Applications (on form TIP/A or ILB/A) should be sent so as to reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than December 28, 1962. Page 1 of the application should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and description of goods (Cigars) should be entered.

Applications for Temporary Exemption from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers, who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by January 4, 1963.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition of tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
30.03	Preparations which contain not less than 0·8% by weight of thiotepa and not less than 95% by weight of polyethylene glycol ethers.	Preparations containing, as active ingredient, not less thn 0·95% w/v N-N'- N''-Triethylene-thiophosphoramide.	December 31, 1963	T/2228/G
N.B. – The definition given above amends the definition under which preparations containing thiotepa are currently temporarily exempt from import duty until March 6, 1963, i.e.: 'Preparations containing not less than 9·5% by weight of thiotepa'.				
40.11	Non-pneumatic tyres not less than 20½ inches in outside di meter, moulded in one piece and not mounted on a metal ring on the inside circumference.	Solid rubber tyres . .	December 31, 1963	5617

Marking of Imported Stationers' Sundries and School Rules

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that an application to vary the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1929, Part III and the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 14 Order, 1933 in respect of imported school rules and stationers' sundries has been referred to the Standing Committee (General Merchandise) set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

The application seeks to amend the description of the stationers' sundries covered by the 1933 Order and, in certain cases, to vary the method of marking the goods. Application is also made to require both these goods and non-folding divided rules of wood of the type used in schools (not including slide rules or carpenters' rules), which are covered by the 1929 Order, to bear an indication of origin at the time of importation as well as at the time of sale and exposure for sale.

Representatives of any interests substantially affected by the application desiring to make representations to the Committee on this matter should communicate with the Secretary, Merchandise Marks Committee, Board of Trade, Room 1103, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2264) as soon as possible and not later than February 1, 1963.

New Industry for Cumbernauld

AN English firm – Taskers of Andover (1922) Ltd., commercial trader manufacturers – are to set up a branch plant at Cumbernauld, Scotland. This new venture will mark the firm's 150th anniversary. In Scotland, they intend to make their complete range of commercial trailers as well as farm implements. Eventually, it is anticipated they will employ up to 200 workers. The firm who will go into production as soon as possible are taking over 11,000 sq. ft. of factory space – half of an advance factory built by Cumbernauld New Town Development Corporation at Blairlinn industrial estate. There is considerable room for expansion and growth will follow as business develops.

Imports of Watch Cases from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas and Japan

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce, in Notice to Importers No. 1023 dated December 18, 1962, that the July 1962/June 1963 quota for imports of watch cases from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas has been increased to £300,000 and extended to include Japan. Interim licences against the quota have already been issued to previous holders, and those licence-holders who may wish to import from Japan should return their licences for appropriate amendment.

The quota covers imports from all countries outside the Scheduled Territories other than:

> Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet Zone), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Outer Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Roumania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Preferential consideration will be given to applications from present licence-holders who should indicate only the *further* licence they believe they could use within the quota period. Applications from newcomers will also be considered subject to a statement of their interest in the trade, indicating the grounds upon which they base a claim for a share in the watch case quota.

Applications, which should be on form TIP/A (or ILB/A), must reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than January 2, 1963. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2, the c.i.f. value of the licence required should be stated; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (Watch cases) must be entered. Applicants who wish to safeguard themselves against risk of loss of their applications in transmission should send them by registered post or recorded delivery service.

Licences will be valid for imports up to June 30, 1963.

Applicants are reminded that any person who intentionally or recklessly makes any false statement or furnishes any document or declaration false in a material particular for the purpose of obtaining an import licence is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or a term of imprisonment, not exceeding six months. In addition the import licence will be void from the date of issue and any goods imported under it will be liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts.

Export List, 1963

A REVISED EDITION of the Export List for articles of merchandise produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or the Channel Islands and exported therefrom, is being published for use as from January 1, 1963. Copies of the List may be obtained direct from H.M. Stationery Office or through any bookseller, price 10s. Exporters and Agents are advised to place immediate orders.

The order and grouping of the headings in the List have been revised following a decision (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated April 27, 1962) to classify the external trade statistics of the United Kingdom within the framework of the Standard International Classification, *Revised*, of the United Nations (S.I.T.C., Revised), which provides headings corresponding directly with those of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature. In general, each heading in the Export List will be related to a specific Brussels Tariff heading, as shown in heavy type in Part 3 of H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff for imports. Thus the precision of definition available from the Interpretative Rules and Notes contained in H.M. Customs and Excise Tariff, together with the Explanatory Notes to the Brussels Nomenclature, can be applied in the determination of the correct classification of any article or commodity.

Revision of the Export List headings to accord with the S.I.T.C., Revised, has in many cases necessitated alterations to the coverage of the commodity headings. The number of headings has been considerably increased overall but some headings which were distinguished separately in the 1962 Export List have been discontinued. The Classes and Divisions of the 1962 List have also been replaced by Sections and Divisions in conformity with the groupings of the S.I.T.C., Revised.

Census of Production Results for 1961

In the results published under the above heading in last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, on page 1224 in the paragraphs immediately below the subheading 'Nature of the Census', the second 'were' in the first line of the second paragraph should be deleted.

Scope of P.T. Exemption on Young Children's Footwear

AFTER consultation with the trade, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have revised the notes on page 10 of Notice No. 78A to clarify the scope of the exemption for young children's footwear, and to modify paragraph 1 (b) in so far as plastic heels are concerned.

The revised notes are as follows (the parts added or amended being underlined):

†FOOTWEAR

Boys'

Up to and including size 5½, if made on lasts not exceeding 10 7/12 in. in length.

Girls'

1. Shoes (other than open-front or open-back shoes) of the laced, bar or elastic gusset type which satisfy all of the following conditions *Up to and including* size 5½
   (a) if made on lasts not exceeding 10 7/12 in. in length;
   (b) if the heels when measured at the centre of the side of the heel, including the sole, do not exceed 1¼ in. in height and do not contain wood (except as a central core or filler in the heels of moulded rubber footwear) or cork *or hard plastic*; and
   (c) if any part of the fastening is at least 4¾ in. from the toe.

   For the purpose of condition (c) the measurement is to be taken from the 'feather line' at the toe, i.e. *excluding the depth of the sole but including the depth of any randing (i.e. the beading covering the joint between the upper and sole which is incorporated in shoes of the 'veltdschoen' type)*, over the surface of the shoe towards the centre of the instep to,
   (i) in a lace shoe, the middle of a line between the top eyelets or lace-holes;
   (ii) in a bar shoe, the top line of the bar or bars over the instep;
   (iii) in a centre gusset shoe, the top line of the elastic;
   (iv) in a side gusset shoe, the top line over the instep of the material to which the elastic is attached.
2. Other footwear (*including shoes of the laced, bar or elastic gusset type not qualifying for exemption under* paragraph 1 above), if fulfilling the following conditions . . . . . *Up to and including* size 3
   (a) if made on lasts not exceeding 9 8/12 in. in length; and
   (b) if the heels when measured at the centre of the side of the heel, including the sole, do not exceed 1¼ in. in height.

(All lasts to be measured with the heel of the last flat in size stick.)

† See Explanatory Notes on pages 11 and 12.

Business Monitor: Production Series

THE FOLLOWING titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:
Office Machinery for September 1962.
Home grown Timber for October 1962.
Wood Chipboard for October 1962.

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:
Bedding for July – September 1962.
Paint and Varnish for July – September 1962.
Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials for July – September 1962.
Soap and Synthetic Detergents for July – September 1962.

Defence Specifications

THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE announce that the following documents in the Defence series have been published by H.M. Stationery Office, from whom copies may be obtained.

New Documents

		Price s. d.
DEF-137	Paper, laminated (Kraft-Polythene-Kraft)	2 0
DEF-138	Paper towelling	1 6
DEF-1232	Coupling assembly, standard instantaneous, fire hose	1 6
DEF-1406	Refrigerators for use in all climates: net volumes up to 25 cubic feet	2 0
DEF-1411	Standard 4 in. suction collecting head	1 6
DEF-1412	Standard 5½ in. suction collecting head	1 6
DEF-1413	Adaptor, straight, pipe to hose, for hose reels	1 6
DEF-1414	Branchpipe, fire hose, water, for hose reels	1 6
DEF-1415	Coupling assembly, quick disconnect, fire hose, for hose reels	1 6
DG-6 (Part II)	Schedule for steels of use in Defence Production. Part II Wrought Steels: welding notes	7 6

Revisions and Amendments

DEF-11-A	Cordage and cords for telecommunications. Part 1: Cordage (Revision of DEF-11.)	4 0
DEF-75-A	Triethanolamine (Revision of DEF-75.)	1 6
DEF-90-A	Paper, cartridge (Revision of DEF-90.)	1 6
DEF-137	Paper, laminated (Kraft-Polythene-Kraft): correction. (Correction to Schedule.)	
DEF-139	Power transformers: 5 kVA. to 1,000 kVA., 50 cycles per second, for 415 volt and 240 volt systems, and transformers up to 1,500 kVA. for special purposes (Formerly numbered DEF-4506.)	2 0
DEF-1053	Standard method of testing paint, varnish, lacquer and related products: Amendment No. 4 to Method 12 (Amends Clause 1 sub-clause (f).)	3
DEF-1071	Trousers, constabulary, supervisory ranks: Amendment No. 2 (General amendments.)	3
DEF-2402-B	Diesel fuel, 47 Cetane, 20 pour (47/20 DIESO) Diesel fuel, 47 Cetane, 0 pour (47/0 DIESO) Diesel fuel, 40 Cetane, minus 40 pour (40/-40 DIESO) (Revision of DEF-2402-A.)	1 6
DG-7	Sampling inspection. A guide to the use of DEF-131: Correction (General corrections.)	—

U.K. Miscellaneous Mines

The Ministry of Power has prepared a revised list of miscellaneous mines (i.e., mines other than of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay) in Great Britain giving the names and addresses of owners, the names and addresses of mines, and the minerals worked. Copies of the list available from Ministry of Power, Safety and Health Division, Thames House South, Millbank, London, S.W.1. Price 5s.

ROBERT HOUGH
PROPRIETORS
LIMEHOUSE
PAPERBOARD
MILLS LTD.

WASTE PAPERS • ALL TEXTILE WASTES • RAGS
ROPES • JUTE • FLAX • HEMP • SISAL • MANILA
ALL TYPES OF COTTON WASTE

VICTORIA HOUSE, NARROW STREET, LONDON, E.14. Phone: EASt 5632/5.
Telex No. 21372. Cables: PAPERSTOCK, LDN, E.14.
TEMPLE MILL, MARLOW, BUCKS. Phone: MARLOW 4488.

Manufacturers & Processors - Importers & Exporters

ROBERT HOUGH RH SINCE 1860

British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During January to March, 1963

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during January to March, 1963

CANADA (Montreal)	M. B. McMahon	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	January 1963	Has served in the Trade Commissioner's Office in New Delhi (India).
CEYLON (Colombo)	G. W. Marshall, M.B.E., B.E.M.	British Trade Commissioner	From February 1963	Served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Kenya (Nairobi) and British Trade Commissioner in Ghana (Accra).
GHANA (Accra)	†Miss M. Scammell	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	March 1963	In present post since 1961.
INDIA (Calcutta)	*A. J. Salmon	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From January 1963	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Karachi and Lahore).
KENYA (Nairobi)	*C. E. Dymond	The Principal British Trade Commissioner	February 1963	Has previously served as British Trade Commissioner in South Africa (Johannesburg and Cape Town).
NEW ZEALAND (Auckland)	†*A. P. Timms	British Trade Commissioner	End February-early March 1963	Has also served in Canada (Toronto and Vancouver) and Pakistan (Karachi and Lahore).
(Wellington)	K. W. Neall	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	February-March 1963	In present post since 1960.
NIGERIA (Enugu)	*J. H. Walsh	The British Trade Commissioner in Eastern Nigeria	From January 1963	Has also served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Winnipeg) and as British Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong and Nigeria (Kaduna).
PAKISTAN (Dacca)	*O. E. Goddard	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	January 1963	Has served in the Trade Commission Office in India (Bombay). In present post since 1960.
(Karachi)	†*J. F. J. Jardine	British Trade Commissioner	March 1963	In present post since 1958.
	J. W. Smith	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	January 1963	In present post since 1961.
SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Town)	*E. V. H. Cooper	Vice-Consul	January 1963	In present post since 1957.
(Johannesburg)	*J. B. Whittington	Consul	January-February 1963	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in the West Indies (Kingston and Nassau).
THAILAND (Bangkok)	†H. W. Corby	Second Secretary (Commercial)	February 1963	In present post since 1961.
UNITED STATES (New York)	I. T. Steven	Consul (Commercial)	End January-early February 1963	In present post since 1960.

*Not returning to Post. †First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office, or in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, December 14, 1962.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Sunshine Islands	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Athos Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28038	26	December 10
Pathe Pictorial Series 404-416: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 416	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 28041	8	December 12
On The Beat	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	The Rank Organisation Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28042	106	December 12
Touch of Death	Planet Film Distributors Ltd.	Helion Film Productions Ltd.	Br/E 28047	58	December 14
Pathe News 62-99	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27515	7	December 14
Pathe News 62-100	" "	" "	Br/E 27516	8	December 14
Movietone News 1748a	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 27566	7	December 14
Movietone News 1749	" "	" "	Br/E 27567	7	December 14
		FOREIGN			
Jordan	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Thomas Craven Film Corporation	F 28036	10	December 10
Mackerel Moocher	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 28037	6	December 10
The Island	Curzon Film Distributors Ltd.	Kindai Eiga Kyokai	F 28039	93	December 11
The Humpbacked Horse	" "	Sovexportfilm	F 28040	82	December 11
'Cleo from 5 to 7'	Sebricon Productions Ltd.	Rome-Paris Films	F 28043	90	December 13
Six Gun Law	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions	F 28044	78	December 13
Women By Night	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Major Film Distributors Corpn. & N. C.-Publi Italia	F 28045	87	December 14
The Nude Ones	" "	Werner Kunz Film Production	F 28046	69	December 14
Gypsy	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Pictures Inc.	F 28048	143	December 14

The playing time of the film 'Who Are You' (F 27803) registered on October 5, 1962, has been amended to 102 minutes.
A Direction has been issued in accordance with the Films Act 1960, extending the quota life of the film 'The Bridge On The River Kwai' (Br/E 22846) for the year 1963.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

The Economy – Selected Indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1957 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1957	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £ m.	19,991	—	16,050	15,232	15,232	7,637	3,493	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	+ 99	+ 36	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	105	107	94	114	113	109	+173	+ 73	+15	+48
1960	108	112	114	109	108	108	118	110	124	129	114	+580	+520	+38	+35
1961	110	114	121	114	109	111	127	130	132	136	121	+263	+230	+15	+ 5
1961															
2nd Quarter	110	115	121	113	109	111	127	131	130	135	124	+ 81	+ 60	+16	+14
3rd Quarter	111	115	121	115	109	111	131	135	139	139	125	+ 13	+ 53	— 8	—24
4th Quarter	111	113	122	115	109	111	125	130	128	139	114	+ 82	+ 64	— 1	—11
1962															
1st Quarter	108	113	124	116	109	111	125	122	118	133	127	— 42	— 32	—16	+33
2nd Quarter	111	116	126	119	111	110	127	120	129	139	126	+ 25	+ 32	—10	—11
3rd Quarter		117*				112		109*	133*				+ 29	+13	+ 1
1962															
April	..	114	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	116	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	117	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	116	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	117	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	118*	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..		..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..		..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school-leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults					
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices															
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £ m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+328
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+111
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	—96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—301
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	—32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 77
1961																
2nd Quarter	126	124	113·8	+3·0	105·1	119·2	129·7	282	—55	—57	241	+40	+32	116	115	— 29
3rd Quarter	124	107	115·3	+4·2	104·6	119·4	130·7	262	—20	—34	236	— 5	+ 7	115	117	+ 12
4th Quarter	120	104	116·6	+4·3	103·4	119·6	132·3	339	+77	+49	175	—61	—32	116	115	— 2
1962																
1st Quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	408	+69	+42	150	—25	— 7	117	116	+ 9
2nd Quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	—21	—57	172	+22	+32	118	121	+ 37
3rd Quarter	119*	92*	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8*	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	
1962																
April	121	98	119·7	+5·6	103·8	120·2	135·3	403	— 5	—21	159	+ 9	+13	115	119	..
May	121	100	120·1	+5·7	103·4	120·3	135·7	389	—14	—22	178	+19	+ 8	121	119	..
June	120	99	120·9	+5·5	102·6	120·5	135·9	368	—21	—33	179	+ 1	+12	118	124	..
July	119*	95*	120·4	+5·1	102·6	120·6	137·0	371	+ 3	—15	167	—12	+ 4	125	123	..
August	119*	93*	119·4	+3·2	102·0	120·8	137·3	392	+21	+ 9	154	—13	— 8	124	117	..
September	119*	92*	119·3	+3·3	101·9	121·1*	137·5	407	+15	+13	147	— 7	— 8	120	123	..
October	118*	98*	119·1	+2·9	102·1*	121·1*	137·6	456	+49	+26	131	—16	—11	126	127	..
November			119·6	+2·3	102·6*	121·1*		497	+41	+18	118	—13	—14			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

ELEPHANTIDE (REGD.)
INSULATING PRESSBOARD
for all Oil Immersed Electrical Apparatus such as
TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHGEAR, etc.
Also PRESS PAPERS FOR CLOTH FINISHING
B. S. & W. WHITELEY, LTD., POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE, YORKSHIRE.
Telephones: ARTHINGTON 2121 • TELEX. 55103 • Grams: WHITELEY, POOL-IN-WHARFEDALE

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE FIRST estimates for October indicate that the volume of net new home orders received by industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification) and locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification), was 11 per cent. higher than a year earlier, although substantially lower than in September when new orders were inflated by power station contracts. Taking July to October together to reduce erratic monthly movements net new home orders were 6 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1961. New export orders during the month were slightly lower than a year earlier; over the period July to October they were 1 per cent. less. With deliveries in October for both home and export markets exceeding new orders coming in orders on hand were reduced from the September level. At the end of October home orders on hand were 5 per cent. less than a year earlier.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical goods industries was 1 per cent. higher than in October 1961. The rise in production above the level of a year earlier in the third quarter was due to continued expansion in the electrical sector; production in the mechanical engineering industries during the quarter was again below the level of the previous year.

More detailed statistics of output in the engineering and electrical goods industries in the third quarter are now available and the value of deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products are given in Table 3. In general deliveries of mechanical machinery in the first nine months of the year did not change much from 1961. In the third quarter deliveries of metal working machine tools, packaging machinery and chemical plant continued to increase but deliveries of industrial engines, textile machinery and refrigerating machinery remained at a low level'. Electrical machinery deliveries were higher in the third quarter than a year earlier except for rotating electrical machines. Elsewhere in the electrical sector deliveries of insulated wires and cables continued to increase and there was a recovery in deliveries of domsetic electric appliances which had fallen in the first half of the year.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Tables 2 and 3 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959, (page 1077.)

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 **Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)**

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1961	120	123	122	126	122	118	117	123	123
1961 1st Quarter	127	142	119	125	133	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	126	121	124	123	115	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter	124	112	115	127	116	108	124	110	118
4th Quarter	120	116	128	126	124	125	117	113	128
1962 1st Quarter	121	130	125	130	137	124	118	128	125
2nd Quarter	120	122	125	129	124	127	117	121	124
3rd Quarter*	119	115	117	128	115	119	116	115	116
1961 April	128	133	122	122	99	119	130	145	123
May	128	117	116	124	120	109	129	116	118
June	126	116	134	123	123	128	126	113	136
July	126	129	123	128	144	114	126	124	126
August	126	92	94	126	84	89	126	95	96
September	124	116	131	127	124	121	124	114	134
October	123	115	127	128	126	118	121	111	130
1962 April	121	118	118	130	121	128	118	117	115
May	121	120	124	126	102	126	119	126	123
June	120	127	133	129	152	128	117	118	134
July*	119	109	118	130	129	122	115	103	117
August*	119	100	99	131	103	98	115	99	100
September*	119	138	136	128	115	139	116	146	134
October*	118	124	130	127	124	132	115	124	130

*Provisional

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices. (c) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

A SERVICE IN GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer its customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Sales Promotion (HMSO), Room D.42, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1961	121	122	120	136	122	127	120
1961 1st Quarter	118	119	116	143	128	127	129
2nd Quarter	123	125	121	140	128	125	129
3rd Quarter	115	117	112	126	127	129	126
4th Quarter	128	127	131	135	122	127	120
1962 1st Quarter	124	125	123	136	124	132	121
2nd Quarter	125	124	127	145	123	131	120
3rd Quarter	117*	115*	120*	129	123*	130*	121*
1961 April	120	122	117		130	124	132
May	116	117	114		130	125	132
June	133	135	130		128	125	129
July	121	123	117		128	129	128
August	94	95	93		128	128	128
September	130	132	126		127	129	126
October	127	126	130		125	130	123
1962 April	119	118	121		124	131	122
May	125	123	128		124	128	122
June	131	131	131		123	131	120
July	118*	117*	120*		122*	132*	118*
August	100*	98*	103*		122*	133*	119*
September	134*	131*	138*		123*	130*	121*
October	128*	..	..		122*	129*	120*

*Provisional

(a) Adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.
(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.
(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industries.
(d) Index of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

(*Continued on next page*)

Synthetic Resins and Plastics Materials

UNITED KINGDOM production of synthetic resins in the third quarter of 1962, which covers the summer holiday period, totalled 160·7 thousand tons, 4 per cent. less than the very high figure for the second quarter, but still 7 per cent. above the first quarter. Compared with the corresponding quarter of 1961, the third quarter's total production was 17 per cent. greater. Production of thermosetting resins was only 1 per cent. up, gains in aminoplastics, polyesters and polyurethanes being largely offset by reductions in alkyds and in phenolics and cresylics; production of thermoplastic resins, however, was nearly 27 per cent. up on a year earlier, the most striking increases being in polyolefines and in polystyrene (43-44 per cent.).

During the third quarter there was a further slight rise in stocks of thermosetting resins, but a more pronounced increase (9 per cent.) in those of thermoplastic, mainly attributable to polyolefines.

Total output of plastics materials derived from primary resins was some 11 per cent. less in the third quarter than in the second, the reduction being mainly in moulding and extrusion compounds, both polyvinyl chloride and phenolic or cresylic. Sales fell by a smaller margin, and stocks were reduced during the quarter by only a small amount overall, and this due to falls in the stocks of these same compounds.

Full details of the latest available official statistics on synthetic resins and plastics materials are given in the Board of Trade's Business Monitor Series P.21, just published, which can be had quarterly by subscription at 7s. 6d. per year from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	December 5, 1962	
856,697	Schloemann ,A. G.	Machine with a plurality of working pistons adapted to be acted upon by hydraulic liquid.
	December 6, 1962	
696,033	Taylor, N. H.	Incorporating of Rubber with bitumen, in asphalt paving mixtures.
792,041	Midland Silicones Ltd.	Pressure-sensitive, unsupported organo-silicon rubber tape.
795,864	Hutchings, E. L.	Hinges and hinged articles.
840,919	Mildand Silicones Ltd.	Foundry core sand compositions.
873,310	La Maison des Isolants.	Hand protector for handles.
894,509	Steinbichler, E .F.	Composite tubular poles.
898,493	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Photographic colour images.
898,494	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Coloured images.
	December 11, 1962	
837,282	Henrikson, E. J. J.	Writing tips for ball-point pens.
878,747	Les Laboratoires Albert Rolland.	Method of preparing pure extract of liver.
882,588	Les Laboratoires Albert Rolland.	Method of preparing injectable proteolysate of liver.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office.

Engineering Industries (*Continued*)

Table 3 **Deliveries of Certain Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Products (a)**

£ million

	1959 Year	1960 Year	1961 Year	1961 First Half	1961 Third Quarter	1962 First Half	1962 Third Quarter*
MACHINERY OTHER THAN ELECTRICAL:							
Agricultural machinery	42·8	40·9	49·0	27·5	11·5	26·5	13·2
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	93·7	111·7	135·6	66·7	32·3	74·5	34·7
Engineers' small tools and gauges	52·1	65·2	75·1	38·3	17·2	38·6	16·5
Industrial engines	76·4	81·5	88·4	43·5	20·2	38·7	18·9
Textile machinery and accessories	65·4	83·6	91·4	46·6	20·8	43·7	20·1
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	82·0	93·4	107·2	54·7	25·7	51·4	24·6
Mechanical handling equipment	87·7	86·9	97·5	46·9	25·3	52·6	25·0
Office machinery	55·8	65·7	71·6	37·2	16·4	34·9	17·3
Mining machinery	46·5	46·1	53·6	26·6	12·5	25·1	11·8
Refrigerating machinery	61·1	66·4	57·1	34·7	13·2	29·9	12·0
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	38·3	43·0	52·4	25·5	12·8	26·4	13·6
Pumps and industrial valves	87·2	93·1	98·3	49·3	22·6	50·1	22·9
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	23·0	26·2	29·2	14·2	7·5	15·0	7·3
Food and drink machinery	33·1	37·3	41·3	18·5	9·1	20·9	9·5
Packaging machinery	14·9	16·6	19·3	8·7	4·7	10·8	5·2
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	23·4	28·6	25·9	10·0	7·5	22·2	7·2
Other machinery except electrical machinery	179·6	200·7	228·2	112·9	55·3	117·5	54·8
INDUSTRIAL PLANT AND FABRICATED STEELWORK:							
Water tube boilers	59·5	57·2	56·5	27·3	14·5	29·2	15·4
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	25·0	30·8	32·5	16·2	8·4	16·4	6·7
Chemical plant	37·3	44·4	63·8	28·4	16·8	37·2	17·4
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	28·3	26·2	34·1	15·9	9·0	16·0	8·0
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	132·9	135·7	149·2	69·5	38·5	74·8	36·2
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY:							
Rotating electrical machines	128·8	134·2	140·7	71·8	33·1	73·4	31·2
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	41·9	43·0	48·5	23·3	12·1	25·4	13·5
Switchgear and control gear	108·5	115·8	131·0	65·0	30·8	67·0	31·8
Other electrical machinery	16·3	19·0	22·5	11·4	4·9	11·0	6·1
INSULATED WIRES AND CABLES	116·8	135·5	150·9	75·4	35·3	76·6	36·3
OTHER ELECTRICAL GOODS (except radio, telecommunications and other electronic apparatus):							
Domestic electrical appliances	138·2	130·4	137·7	65·9	33·6	64·2	35·8
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	58·8	63·6	58·8	30·0	13·6	33·5	15·3
Primary batteries	12·5	14·1	14·8	7·0	3·5	7·6	3·6
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	23·5	26·1	26·4	12·9	6·2	13·4	6·1
Electric lamps	19·3	22·5	25·4	12·4	5·7	12·7	5·9
Other electrical goods	71·6	85·4	91·4	46·4	21·0	42·6	19·8
SUB-CONTRACT SALES AND COMPONENTS NOT INCLUDED ABOVE	200·2	237·4	263·1	133·3	62·7	139·2	63·2
AMOUNT CHARGED FOR WORK DONE ON CUSTOMERS' MATERIALS AND REPAIR WORK	54·0	61·1	68·6	33·8	16·3	37·4	17·7

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except the ordnance and small arms, scientific, etc., instruments, clocks and watches, telegraph and telephone apparatus and radio and other electronic apparatus industries. Agricultural machinery is included from January 1959 and the output of other products made by the agricultural machinery manufacturers has been added to the 1959 figures.

Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms, estimated at about 2 per cent. of the total.

In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machines are included with these machines, but parts, other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.

*Provisional.

Resettling Ex-Overseas Civil Servants

MR. DENNIS VOSPER, the Secretary for Technical Co-operation, has appointed an Advisory Council to advise him on the work of the Overseas Services Resettlement Bureau. The Bureau was set up in 1957 with the object of helping in the resettlement in the United Kingdom or overseas of former members of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service who return to this country on premature retirement as dependent territories of the Commonwealth become independent. Since that time 3,785 have so far registered with the Bureau. of whom 1,201 remain on the Bureau's books at present.

Floor Covering Contractors' Association

AT A MEETING held in London in November, the Floor Covering Contractors Association was formed, with an initial membership of some 50 firms throughout England and Wales, who are engaged in the installation of linoleum, rubber, cork carpet, cork tiling, P.V.C. based materials, thermoplastic tiles and similar floor coverings (but exclusive of timber, ceramic tiles, terrazzo, marble and similar materials).

The offices of the Association are situated at 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 3891).

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in the North of England may be obtained quickly from

H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE, 39 KING STREET, MANCHESTER, 2

Provisional Figures of U.K. Trade in November

Recorded Values (Table A)

United Kingdom exports in November were valued at £315.8 million, imports at £384.6 million, and re-exports at £14.0 million.

Seasonally adjusted Values (Table B)

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in September-November were the same as in June-August. The rate of exports in the first eleven months of the year was 3 per cent. more than in the year 1961.

On the same basis, imports in September-November were also the same as in June-August and the average of the first eleven months of this year was 2 per cent. more then the average for the year 1961.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in September-November amounted to £13 million, the same figure as in June-August, in the first eleven months of this year and in the year 1961.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296.2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
2nd Quarter	317·2	374·9	14·4
3rd Quarter	300·6	368·6	11·2
1962 June	317·0	369·9	13·4
July	327·8	387·2	12·3
August	289·8	382·2	10·6
September	284·9	343·4	10·5
October	346·6	412·8	14·7
November*	315·8	384·6	14·0
January-November*	316·2	377·4	13·0

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 3rd Quarter	309	358	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
2nd Quarter	319	369	14
3rd Quarter	320	384	12
1962 June	328	369	14
July	327	390	14
August	309	387	12
September	325	376	12
October	336	393	13
November*	304	375	15
January-November*	316	375	13
June-August	322	382	13
Sept.-November*	321	381	13

*Provisional

Note:

Trade Account figures of imports and exports differ from those for visible trade in the balance of payments, where imports are entered f.o.b. and insurance and freight, in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in invisible expenditure.

Trade and Professional Directory

'Trade Associations and Professional Bodies of the United Kingdom' provides a ready means of finding the addresses and telephone numbers of some 2,500 organizations and identifying the associations concerned with any specific field of activity. Copies: C.B.D. Research Ltd., 24 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1. Price 30s.

Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry was 10 per cent. less than in October 1961.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that, compared with last year, single yarn production and the amount of yarn doubled in the period January-October was 12 and 6 per cent. less respectively. The amount of cloth woven was 12 per cent less.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages.)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lin. yds.	Mn. lin. yds.
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1961 October	10·97	2·61	2·94	1·59	25·0	12·7
November*	10·82	2·56	2·98	1·61	24·4	12·6
December	8·78	2·07	2·42	1·32	20·3	10·9
1962 January*	9·98	2·39	2·60	1·54	22·0	11·9
February	10·40	2·48	2·81	1·60	22·8	12·2
March	10·32	2·55	2·80	1·68	22·3	12·2
April	8·96	2·25	2·46	1·47	20·3	10·8
May*	10·28	2·56	2·71	1·67	22·3	11·7
June	8·87	2·19	2·43	1·54	20·7	10·7
July	7·56	1·76	2·18	1·63	13·7	8·2
August*	8·46	2·07	2·01	1·40	18·8	9·2
September	9·28	2·21	2·42	1·76	19·0	10·7
October*	10·13	2·47	2·62	1·81	20·3	11·4

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
*Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in October was 2 per cent. less than last year.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that, if allowance is made for the length of the working month, production of tops was 7 per cent. less than in October 1961. Deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabric (excluding blankets) were both 4 per cent. less than in the same period a year ago.

In the months January-October deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were both 7 per cent. less.

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

	Consumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (a)	Woollen yarn (b)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (c)		Blankets (b)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·2	8·4
1961 1st quarter	125·5	86·2	74·0	64·4	45·0	46·4	8·6
2nd quarter	124·5	85·5	71·0	62·7	45·8	41·0	6·5
3rd quarter	106·0	72·1	64·0	56·4	46·1	37·7	8·4
4th quarter	115·9	76·4	72·0	62·6	46·4	43·6	10·0
1962 1st quarter	121·5	80·9	75·0	60·7	40·9	43·5	8·1
2nd quarter	113·2	73·1	76·0	56·1	42·9	36·0	6·6
3rd quarter	97·4	63·9	66·0	52·4	44·4	33·0	8·1
1961 August	27·3	16·7	..	15·0	13·1	10·2	2·9
September	39·2	26·8	..	21·7	16·9	14·2	3·4
October	41·0	27·3	..	22·1	17·0	14·8	3·7
1962 August	25·8	15·0	..	14·6	12·1	9·3	2·8
September	35·8	23·8	..	19·7	16·0	12·0	3·2
October	41·1	26·7	..	22·2	18·1	14·0	3·8

(a) Including hair. (b) Estimated. (c) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

International Wool Study Group

FROM DECEMBER 10 to December 14 representatives from Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Republic of South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, together with observers from Commonwealth Economic Committee, the Commission of the European Economic Community, Food and Agriculture Organisation, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, International Wool Secretariat, International Wool Textile Organisation, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, have taken part in the seventh session of the International Wool Study Group at Church House, Westminister.

World Wool Situation

The Wool Study Group carried out a review of the world wool situation over the seven years which have elapsed since the sixth session of the Group in 1955. Statements were received from most of the Delegations regarding the wool position in their respective countries. The Group's assessment of the statistical situation is as follows.

World production of raw wool has increased by some 15 per cent. over the past seven years; in the 1961-62 season it established a new record at rather over 5,650 million lb., greasy basis, equivalent to about 3,250 million lb. clean. Consumption has risen somewhat more than production. Accordingly, the whole of the increase in output has been absorbed and, in addition, stocks held in producing countries and in Government reserves have been reduced by nearly 200 million lb. clean. By the beginning of the current (1962-63) season, such stocks had fallen to around 100 million lb., their lowest in the post-war period, the great bulk being held commercially. This period has been marked by a general increase in the availability of man-made synthetic fibres.

Over the past four seasons there has been greater stability of raw wool prices than hitherto, but at a lower average level than in the preceding three years.

International trade in raw wool and wool products has continued to grow in line with the increase in raw wool production. The volume of exports of raw wool in 1961 were 1¼ times as high as in 1955, with over 85 per cent. of the world total in each year coming from the five chief exporters, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay. Exports of tops and fabrics rose by about a third in each case, while yarn exports increased by nearly 50 per cent.; in all cases the increases have been continuous and widespread over the period under review, apart from a temporary setback in the recession year 1958.

Developments in International Trade

The Study Group, noting changes that had taken place since the last meeting in the production, consumption, and trade in wool and wool products, agreed upon the desirability of assessing the impact of these changes on the use of raw wool. It was the view of some wool producing and consuming countries that recent developments in world trade in wool products, and particularly apparel, might be contributing to the serious problems of the wool using industries in some countries, and that this could adversely affect consumption prospects and price levels for raw wool. Some important producing and consuming countries however, questioned the gravity of these problems; the relevance of these developments in trade in wool products to the prospects for raw wool; and the appropriateness of discussing these matters in the Wool Study Group.

Some countries also pointed out that the market prospects for raw wool could be enhanced and the competitive position of wool manufacturing industries improved if, wherever possible, customs tariffs and other impediments to the consumption of raw wool were eliminated or reduced.

The Study Group was of the opinion that the Management Committee in its future meetings should consider what further studies might be undertaken by the Group for the purpose of developing additional information with regard to the issues referred to in the two preceding paragraphs.

The Study Group recognized that the GATT was the appropriate body in which to deal with matters of international commercial policy on manufactured products, and noted the decision of the Contracting Parties of the GATT of November 19, 1960 with regard to situations of market disruption, which applied to wool products in all stages of their manufacture as it did to other goods in international trade.

The Study Group agreed that governments should be requested to take careful note of the various views expressed at the meeting, and to adopt policies which would permit the maximum use of wool consistently with the principles and criteria of the GATT.

Future Activities of the Study Group

The Study Group instructed the Management Committee and the technical committee to consider the outline of a study on the world position of wool fibres and competing synthetics, and to take any necessary steps for the preparation of a report. It also instructed the Management Committee and the Technical Committee to consider jointly what profitable additions could be made to existing statistics on such subjects as the demand for wool by consuming industries, with information pointing to future trends; the state of employment and capital investment in these industries, and data on consumption, production and trade in various sections of these industries (e.g. cloth, apparel, knitwear, carpets, etc.).

It was also agreed that the Management Committee should in future meet at quarterly intervals unless at any meeting it considered that a shorter or longer interval should elapse before the next meeting.

The Management Committee was instructed to arrange for the next meeting of the Study Group to be held in the first half of 1964, subject to the right of the Management Committee to convene it earlier, or alternatively, to refer to governments for authority to postpone it if in their view conditions justified either course.

Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THERE WAS a marked increase during October in orders on hand in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group and the volume of orders on hand at the end of October was 7 per cent. more than at the end of September. Compared with a year earlier deliveries in October were 3 per cent. less but the upward trend in the receipt of net new orders continued and the rate of receipt of new orders during the month was 18 per cent. more than in October 1961.

Sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received, however, should not, by themselves, be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and Clothing Industries (a)

Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1961 1st quarter	129	93	103
2nd quarter	124	94	99
3rd quarter	107	77	94
4th quarter	104	97	99
1962 1st quarter	98	91	96
2nd quarter	99	90	91
3rd quarter*	92	83	89
1961 August	113	67	81
September	107	91	107
October	104	99	103
1962 August*	92	69	76
September*	92	104	106
October*	98	117	100

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.

(b) At constant (average 1958) prices

(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

*Provisional.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports

Foreign and Coastal Trade Movements in Third Quarter

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade entering and clearing with cargo at United Kingdom ports during the third quarter of 1962 showed an increase of just over 7 per cent. over that for the corresponding period of 1961.

The net tonnage of Commonwealth vessels entering and clearing with cargo was 2 per cent. greater than in the third quarter for 1961 but the Commonwealth share of the total entrances and clearances with cargo fell from 54 to 52 per cent.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo rose 13 per cent. over the same period for 1961. The most marked percentage increases were made by vessels flying the Greek and Italian flags.

Most trading areas showed an increase in entrances and clearances with cargo. The Central and Eastern Mediterranean, Northern Europe and the North America (Atlantic) areas were the most marked. Arrivals and departures with cargo at the Port of London increased by 1,008 thousand net tons (almost 10 per cent.).

Arrivals and departures in the coasting trade increased by 591 thousand net tons over the third quarter for 1961. Milford Haven was again oustanding with an increase of 247 thousand net tons (69 per cent.).

TABLE 1 **Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances with Cargo**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1961 1st Quarter	13,153	22,342	10,720	11,622	10,304	12,348	7,475	4,873
2nd Quarter	14,726	23,141	11,698	11,443	10,895	13,483	8,314	5,169
3rd Quarter	15,272	24,277	12,355	11,922	11,688	14,793	8,919	5,874
4th Quarter	13,073	21,946	11,076	10,870	10,922	13,053	7,886	5,167
1962 1st Quarter	12,993	21,513	10,776	10,737	11,417	12,942	7,499	5,443
2nd Quarter	14,307	24,525	12,067	12,458	11,844	13,986	8,187	5,799
3rd Quarter	14,986	26,090	12,678	13,411	12,433	15,798	9,013	6,785

(*a*) Commonweaith and Irish Republic

TABLE 2 **Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances in Ballast**

	Entered				Cleared			
	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Total	Commonwealth (*a*)	Foreign
		Thousand tons net				Thousand tons net		
1961 1st Quarter	2,945	4,406	2,173	2,226	5,951	14,851	4,589	9,262
2nd Quarter	3,549	5,604	2,834	2,770	7,612	15,968	6,527	9,441
3rd Quarter	5,020	7,340	3,759	3,581	8,412	16,889	7,268	9,622
4th Quarter	3,109	4,830	2,294	2,536	5,144	13,557	5,357	8,200
1962 1st Quarter	3,386	5,022	2,268	2,754	5,037	14,058	5,816	8,243
2nd Quarter	4,040	6,014	2,917	3,097	6,704	16,530	6,785	9,746
3rd Quarter	5,427	8,332	4,016	4,316	7,939	18,667	7,672	10,995

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ship's stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

(*Continued on next page*)

BRAND NEW BALL & ROLLER BEARINGS
OVER 5,000,000 IN STOCK IN MORE THAN 5,000 TYPES

THE WORLD'S LARGEST SELECTION OF
BRITISH, AMERICAN & CONTINENTAL BEARINGS IN ALL TYPES & SIZES
Immediate Delivery from Stock • Keenest Prices
EXPORTERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

CLAUDE RYE BEARINGS
895-921 FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.6
RENOWN 6174 (EXT. 24)
Cables: RYBEARINGS, LONDON, TELEX 23453

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

Foreign Trade Entrances and Clearances with Cargo

TABLE 3

Thousand Tons net

	Entered			Cleared		
	1961	1962	1962	1961	1962	1962
Nationality of Vessels	3rd Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.
Commonwealth (*a*):						
Registered in United Kingdom	11,790	11,424	12,099	8,398	7,673	8,518
Registered in Canada	—	28	34	—	6	—
Registered in Other Countries (*a*)	565	616	545	521	507	495
Total Commonwealth (*a*)	12,355	12,068	12,678	8,919	8,186	9,013
Soviet	139	168	146	80	79	60
Finnish	128	121	143	99	89	83
Swedish	975	781	1,036	351	288	420
Norwegian	2,154	2,496	2,481	823	819	973
Danish	638	554	646	393	395	482
Polish	60	43	44	43	44	51
German	864	876	867	511	508	563
Dutch	1,740	1,942	1,960	1,209	1,351	1,477
Belgian	622	425	599	473	416	497
French	974	1,028	1,141	674	561	786
Spanish	109	130	105	91	134	99
Italian	385	571	620	24	38	26
Yugoslav	38	48	41	17	24	35
Greek	226	398	426	91	95	148
United States of America	807	752	784	654	636	710
Panamanian	291	380	306	57	17	52
Liberian	1,430	1,384	1,652	41	52	27
Other	344	361	417	241	254	297
Total Foreign	11,922	12,458	13,411	5,874	5,800	6,785
TOTAL	24,277	24,526	26,089	14,793	13,986	15,798
Trading Areas						
Irish Republic	1,623	1,105	1,465	1,349	1,075	1,338
Northern Europe (Foreign)	6,001	5,528	6,104	5,076	4,764	5,664
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	2,600	2,342	2,746	1,880	1,715	2,009
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,001	1,623	1,975	390	459	521
West and South Africa	1,097	1,343	1,108	613	605	581
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	4,152	3,690	4,223	820	764	780
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	518	668	685	521	634	549
Australasia	792	973	802	494	488	563
North America (Atlantic Coast)	3,874	3,765	4,155	2,551	2,535	2,792
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	1,715	2,426	1,844	388	354	406
South America (Atlantic Coast)	497	516	497	417	333	344
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	97	139	146	70	67	82
North America (Pacific Coast)	287	349	317	216	191	165
Other Areas	24	57	24	9	1	3
Total Commonwealth Countries (*a*)	9,600	8,615	9,922	4,555	3,996	4,510
Total Foreign Countries	14,677	15,911	16,167	10,238	9,990	11,288
TOTAL	24,277	24,526	26,089	14,793	13,986	15,798

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the Board of Trade Journal, **which should be ordered within one week of publication,** *cost* £3 0*s.* 0*d. per page (or part) for* 250 *copies. (Larger quantities will be supplied at a charge of* 5*s.* 0*d. per page for each additional* 125 *copies). Orders and remittances for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications* (P.2), *H.M. Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.*1. *Cheques should be made payable to H.M. Paymaster-General. Information regarding Subscriptions, Editorial Communications and Advertising in the* Board of Trade Journal *will usually be found on the first page.*

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

TABLE 4 **Foreign Trade: Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports** Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.
Blyth	7	9	6	59	47	36	84	36	33	90	42	45
Bristol	1,079	1,164	1,103	1,096	1,181	1,134	142	158	193	964	1,086	1,019
Cardiff	434	401	483	561	497	603	178	180	185	656	541	685
Dover	1,092	919	1,071	2,621	1,672	2,878	930	894	1,038	2,585	1,664	2,860
Falmouth(includingTruro)	3	11	8	206	232	295	3	2	19	407	460	503
Folkestone	243	170	239	520	316	493	168	139	136	535	320	509
Grimsby(inc.Immingham)	465	481	526	575	604	682	226	212	228	575	593	633
Harwich	1,060	929	1,079	1,141	956	1,127	1,035	921	1,085	1,130	963	1,124
Holyhead	534	333	557	596	347	615	519	342	533	597	349	613
Hull	1,086	1,256	1,137	1,129	1,329	1,223	366	368	423	1,029	1,235	1,126
Lancaster	116	130	99	120	135	103	1	2	2	100	90	78
Liverpool	3,961	3,977	4,174	4,748	4,664	4,919	2,050	1,955	2,042	4,548	4,750	4,820
London	6,430	7,159	7,160	8,362	9,097	9,413	3,815	3,878	4,093	8,315	8,776	9,180
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	1,319	1,196	1,225	1,409	1,254	1,289	552	475	472	1,334	1,169	1,193
Middlesbrough	510	376	479	804	669	818	540	542	542	953	835	954
Milford Haven	541	846	823	669	1,024	1,009	106	183	211	566	909	987
Newhaven	202	112	180	226	126	213	209	109	204	221	123	214
Newport (Mon.)	226	183	266	406	365	427	279	257	261	432	372	473
Plymouth	177	147	164	423	301	345	63	50	51	427	290	305
Southampton	4,047	4,247	4,358	5,676	5,509	6,150	2,273	2,101	2,565	5,565	5,551	6,075
Swansea	285	270	269	686	683	660	620	635	630	860	839	805
Tyne ports	707	626	706	1,009	1,040	1,080	594	440	547	1,207	1,034	1,190
Glasgow	1,258	1,214	1,219	1,515	1,411	1,429	799	775	753	1,505	1,452	1,636
Grangemouth	265	234	273	418	370	416	269	304	341	313	372	441
Greenock	296	292	341	642	606	693	233	161	235	711	662	642
Leith	231	235	233	254	243	284	95	105	100	237	231	246
Belfast	336	438	450	401	481	503	73	94	107	463	455	490
Other ports	2,060	2,119	2,268	2,525	2,568	2,808	1,108	1,049	1,209	2,473	2,441	2,704
Total	28,969	29,471	30,898	38,795	37,727	41,644	17,328	16,364	18,236	38,800	37,603	41,551

TABLE 5 **Coasting Trade: Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports** Thousand tons net

PORT	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.	1961 3rd Qtr.	1962 2nd Qtr.	1962 3rd Qtr.
Blyth	8	3	3	647	594	496	609	593	480	627	602	489
Bristol	227	226	221	429	370	403	142	111	126	511	356	453
Cardiff	97	96	114	421	359	494	98	104	90	342	288	356
Cowes	656	1,146	851	1,547	1,166	1,498	652	1,110	814	1,564	1,162	1,488
Falmouth	48	46	56	329	385	272	21	23	48	129	118	100
Hartlepool	1	1	1	159	218	166	149	201	155	168	221	179
Hull	234	201	229	279	250	270	56	40	28	327	310	339
Immingham	127	112	77	245	243	171	186	75	66	310	239	216
Lancaster	318	295	380	475	368	516	389	357	470	471	386	529
Liverpool	685	657	711	1,009	971	1,053	637	664	741	998	1,006	1,201
London	1,697	1,944	1,709	2,483	2,602	2,531	856	774	796	2,664	2,770	2,687
Manchester	266	245	264	465	401	410	275	309	322	457	462	498
Middlesbrough	175	118	158	425	367	394	61	76	73	288	202	270
Milford Haven	55	78	97	285	387	502	303	408	508	367	466	553
Newport (Mon.)	106	73	100	184	139	156	36	33	27	156	129	126
Portsmouth	79	95	97	949	792	977	24	21	23	954	813	989
Preston	189	185	198	218	220	228	177	209	184	236	266	240
Southampton	852	737	762	1,501	1,331	1,317	1,273	1,161	1,135	1,511	1,292	1,370
Sunderland	62	64	58	380	502	438	285	374	331	360	460	396
Swansea	81	64	59	417	434	417	285	210	198	261	276	271
Tyne ports	93	147	120	1,006	1,064	1,052	507	618	556	828	982	925
Glasgow	346	262	434	557	442	678	226	188	176	553	395	406
Belfast	1,455	1,474	1,481	1,711	1,526	1,726	1,179	1,149	1,183	1,758	1,528	1,702
Other ports	2,900	2,906	2,894	5,202	4,512	4,748	2,345	1,988	2,047	5,310	4,408	4,686
Total	10,702	11,175	11,074	21,038	19,643	20,913	10,361	10,796	10,579	20,783	19,137	20,466

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Air Ministry

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 10	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Sons, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel. Stockport 2252).

The above-mentioned sale will include radar, radio and electrical equipment, cable, Dakota and other air-frame spares, miscellaneous kitchen equipment and crockery, furniture, various trolleys, weighing machines, sectional metal shelters, etc.

Jan. 23	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 16 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Stafford.	South & Stubbs, 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331).
Feb. 7	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 14 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Carlisle.	Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., Botchergate, Carlisle. (Tel. Carlisle 26292/3).
Feb. 13	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).
Mar. 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers. (Catalogues for all sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each, *Postal Orders only*).

TENDER SALES

Tenders invited for the purchase and removal of 3 type T.2 hangars, approximate size 240 ft. by 120 ft., situated at Alness, Ross-Shire.

Tenders invited for the recovery, purchase and removal of approximately 71,000 yards of underground cable lying at Andrewsfield, Great Saling, Essex.

Apply within seven days of the date of the notices to Air Ministry (C19a), Turnstile House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1., for tender forms.

War Office

1963	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 3-4	Machine tools, electrical equipment, etc., including:	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop	Hall, Wateridge & Owen Ltd. (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).

34 'Coventry Climax' diesel engined fork lift trucks; 37 industrial trailers; 9 generator sets 27½ kVA with V.8 petrol engines; diesel generator sets 25 kW; 140 charging sets; 90 'Petter' petrol engines; 'Holman' air compressors trailer mounted; foam generators; 28 pneumatic hammer drills; picks and saws; 28 'Banjo' earth rammers; water pumps and hose; water purification unit trailer mounted; liquid cooling circulating system; stocks and dies; 170 wireless sets; 1,700 installation kits; 5,000 lead acid batteries; 6v, 12v, and 24v, electrolyte jars; 105,000 filament lamps and screw bulbs; 20,000 hand lamps; telephones; Fullerphones; teleprinter paper; 600 ladders; 1,200 drag ropes; tyres; crane spares; small tools; parachutes; fuel injector pumps; 5 ton and 10 ton trailers; large quantities of cable and cable connectors; wireless and telegraph spares; 4,000 wristlet and pocket watches; 470 pairs of binoculars; 440 telescopes; 66 telescopic levels; 160 machine tools, etc.

Jan. 9-10	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (*Sale at Melton Mowbray*)	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. 3081).
Feb. 5	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
Feb. 12-14	Vehicles, earth moving and lifting equipment	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. 54272).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports (*Continued*)

TABLE 6. **Coasting Trade**

	Arrived with cargo			Departed with cargo		
	Number of vessels	Commonwealth (a)	Foreign	Number of vessels	Commonwealth (a)	Foreign
		Thous. tons net			Thous. tons net	
1961 1st Quarter	20,731	9,812	1,557	19,689	8,601	1,430
2nd Quarter	20,860	9,239	1,180	19,916	8,991	1,104
3rd Quarter	21,806	9,567	1,134	20,873	9,294	1,067
4th Quarter	18,781	8,316	1,427	17,589	7,789	1,304
1962 1st Quarter	20,745	9,444	1,295	20,415	9,059	1,294
2nd Quarter	23,449	9,976	1,198	22,293	9,543	1,253
3rd Quarter	21,826	9,623	1,451	20,779	9,087	1,492

(*a*) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

TENDERS FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING

TENDERS are invited for the supply of UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR HEALTH VISITORS for the period from 1st April, 1963, to 31st March, 1964. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, COUNTY OFFICES, MATLOCK. SEALED TENDERS (together with samples of cloth) must be forwarded in envelopes which will be provided and must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on MONDAY, 14th JANUARY, 1963. The Council does not bind itself to accept the whole or any part of any tender submitted.

D. G. GILMAN, *Clerk of the County Council*

Questions in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry asked and answered in Parliament.

Tuesday December 4

British Trade Debts in Goa

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked to make a statement on the position of trade debts owing to British companies and individuals arising from exports to Goa while under Portuguese and, later, Indian administration. In reply Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State said: 'There have been delays in paying sums outstanding to a number of British firms for exports made under Portuguese and later Indian Administration, but I understand that a Regulation recently issued by the Indian Government authorizes the Custodian of the former Portuguese banks in Goa to make payment in full.'

Closures and Operation of Cotton Mills

Mr. David Price, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, in answer to a question on how many cotton mills had been closed down in Accrington, Rishton, Church, Clayton-le-Moors and Oswaldtwistle, during the last three years; and how many mills still operated in each of those places, gave the following figures:

	Mills closed	Mills still operating
Accrington	6	12
Rishton	2	2
Church	1	6
Clayton-le-Moors	2	0
Oswaldtwistle	0	6

All but two of these mill closures took place nearly three years ago under the Cotton Weaving Reorganization Scheme.

Protection of Depositors Bill Second Reading

The debate on the second reading of the Protection of Depositors Bill was opened by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, and wound up by Mr. Edward du Cann, Economic Secretary to the Treasury, (Hansard, December 4, cols. 1149-1229).

Wednesday December 5

Anglo-Japanese Treaty

The debate on the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, Establishment and Navigation was opened by Mr. Alan Green, Minister of State, and closed by Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade. (*Hansard*, December 5, cols. 1335-1443.)

Thursday, December 6

Retired Civil Servants (Employment)

The President was asked which administrative, executive and technical officers of the Board of Trade with salaries of £1,500-£2,000 per annum had taken up posts with industrial firms within two years of leaving the Civil Service over the past ten years, in cases requiring the approval of the Department; and which were the firms they joined. The President replied: 'None'.

Similar questions regarding other Ministries were replied to as follows (the firms concerned being named):

Ministry of Education	None
Ministry of Housing and Local Government	None
Air Council (Members)	8
Air Ministry	None
Post Office	None

On December 7, Ministries provided further replies as follows:

Royal Navy (£1,500-£2,000 p.a.)	None
Members of Board of Admiralty	4
Other naval officers	24
Ministry of Defence (£1,500-£2,000 p.a.)	None
Ministry of Health (£1,500-£2,000 p.a.)	None
Ministry of Power (£1,500-£2,000 p.a.)	None

(*Continued on next page*)

It's no problem to us. We know the best methods, ensuring the safest, most economical and trouble-free handling of your goods to and from any part of the world.

We provide the most up-to-date warehousing facilities (bonded or free) and skilled services in weighing, sampling, transport, examination and customs clearance.

ARBUCKLE, SMITH & CO. LTD.

91 MITCHELL STREET, GLASGOW, C.1

TELEPHONE CITY 5050 (20 LINES) TELEGRAMS "ARBOR" GLASGOW

And at: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, Dublin, Manchester, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Walker, Walton & Hanson

Chartered Surveyors, Valuers, Auctioneers and Estate Agents.

SPECIALISTS IN THE SALE AND VALUATION OF

PLANT AND MACHINERY, GARAGE PLANT, COMMERCIAL VEHICLES AND CARS, BUILDING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING PLANT, EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT

AND VEHICLES INCLUDING SPARES. SALES CONDUCTED IN ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

OFFICES & AUCTION MART

5, Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.

Tel: Nottingham 54272 (7 lines)

Parliamentary Questions (*Continued*)

Ministry of Public Building and Works (£1,500-£2,000 p.a.)	None
Treasury (over £2,000 p.a.)	13
(£1,500-£2,000 p.a.)	None

On November 30, Ministries provided the following replies regarding officers with salaries *over* £2,000 per annum:

Air Ministry	3
Royal Navy	12
Ministry of Aviation	61
(including 17 officers in former Ministry of Supply posts)	
Ministry of Defence	2
Ministry of Education	None
Ministry of Health	None
Home Office	2
Ministry of Power	5
War Office	2
Post Office	4
Board of Trade	None
Ministry of Housing and Local Government	None
Ministry of Public Building and Works	1

In reply to another question on the same subject on December 10, Mr. John Profumo, Secretary for War, said that in the last 10 years 13 military officers employed at War Office headquarters had taken posts with commercial enterprises within two years of resignation or retirement from the Service. A total of 21 Ministry of Aviation Officers on the £1,500-£2,000 p.a. scale had joined firms.

Control of Industrial Development

The President was asked what action he was now taking to control the further expansion of industrial development in the Midlands and in the South, in view of the need to reduce unemployment in the North-East.

He replied: 'I am using my powers to refuse an industrial development certificate for proposed development anywhere outside the development districts unless I am satisfied that the project could not be satisfactorily undertaken in one of those districts.'

Several questions were also asked about the provision of new jobs in Scotland and the North-East.

Great Britain, Japan and Common Market

Asked what was his estimate of the effect of Great Britain's entry into the Common Market upon the operation of the Treaty which has recently been concluded with Japan, the President said that under the provisions of Article 29 (3) of the Treaty, either Contracting Party could participate in a Customs Union without being bound, under the most-favoured-nation provisions, to extend to the other the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege which it extended by virtue of the formation of such a Customs Union.

Monday December 10

Reduction in United States Duties on United Kingdom Exports

Details of the above reductions, given by the President in a written reply to a Parliamentary question, were given on page 1211 of last week's issue.

Tuesday December 11

U.K. Industrial Development

The President was asked how much of the £75 millions authorized to date under the Local Employment Act has been devoted to industrial development in England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, respectively. In reply, the President said: 'Of the £75 million that has been authorized to date under the Local Employment Act, £25.5 million has been offered in respect of industrial projects in England, £41.6 million in Scotland and £7.9 million in Wales. The Act does not extend to Northern Ireland.'

U.K. Capital Investment in EEC

Asked to state the total amount of capital invested by U.K. industrialists in the European Economic Community up to the latest convenient date, and the total amount invested by EEC countries in the U.K. up to the same date, the President said that direct investment (other than in oil and insurance) by U.K. companies in the EEC since its inception on January 1, 1958 up to the end of 1961 amounted to £69 million; the total invested in the U.K. by EEC countries in the same period was £28 million. Figures including investments made prior to January 1, 1958 were not available.

Thursday December 13

Distribution of Industry and the EEC

The President was asked to make a statement on the conclusions reached in discussions between the Board of Trade and the Commission of the European Economic Community on the compatibility of United Kingdom distribution of industry policy with the Treaty of Rome and regulations of the Community. In reply he said that as was announced on November 27, discussion on this subject took place earlier this year between members of the British negotiating Delegation and the Commission of the European Economic Community. In the light of these discussions the Government saw no reason to suppose that measures taken under our distribution of industry policy would be regarded as incompatible with the Treaty of Rome or any relevant regulations.

Local Employment Act Assistance in N.E.

Asked how much money had been spent in the last twelve months in Northumberland and Durham under the Local Employment Act; and what percentage this was of the national total, the President said that during the twelve months ended November 30, 1962, assistance under the Local Employment Act to the value of nearly £4 million had been offered for projects in Durham and Northumberland. This was about 28 per cent. of the national total.

Visit of Chinese Foreign Trade Minister

The President was asked why the meeting arranged in Great Britain for last week between himself and the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Trade had been postponed; when it would now take place; what aspects of foreign trade would be discussed; and if he would include a reference in the discussions to Scottish shipbuilding and other Scottish industries relevant to trade between the two countries. In reply he said, 'No new date has been arranged for the Chinese Minister's visit, but I hope that it may take place at the earliest suitable moment. As it will be a goodwill visit, no formal agenda for discussions is planned, but there will be opportunities for informal talks on all aspects of Sino-British trade. I will bear in mind the interests of Scottish industries.'

New Industry in the N.E.

Questioned as to which local authorities in the north-east of England he had consulted when considering the locations of the advance factory buildings to be erected there, the President said his officials were always in touch with local authorities, and were well aware of their views on the location of new industry in North-East England.

Visits to Firms Exporting

Asked what results had been achieved arising from visits, arranged by him, made by Members of Parliament to firms in the export trade; and whether he intends to continue this practice, the President said that the visits gave opportunities for useful exchanges of information, especially about the Government services available to help exporters. To the best of his knowledge the firms visited had been appreciative, and the visits were expected to continue.

Trade With Roumania

The President was asked whether he was aware of the discouragement to British importers of Roumanian goods and to manufacturers wishing to export to Roumania caused by the delay in negotiating quotas for 1963; what was the reason for the Board's action in discontinuing the discussions in mid-September; and why nearly three months had elapsed without any resumption of these talks; why the trade talks with Roumania had been discontinued at a time when trade with that country had been expanding; and when it was proposed to resume the talks. In reply the President said: 'The negotiations, which began in August, raised certain difficult points which required careful and detailed consideration. They have now been resumed and will, I hope, be concluded shortly. The previous quotas, which expired on September 30 last, have been renewed for a period of three months to allow trade to continue meanwhile.'

Recent Export Orders

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page

Pressure Pipes for Hong Kong

3,500 tons of spun iron pressure pipes have been ordered from Stanton and Staveley Sales Ltd., by the Hong Kong Government Stores. They will be used for extensions to the water distribution system in Hong Kong.

Mexico Orders another Power Station

The English Electric Co. Ltd., have received an order for a self-contained diesel power station, worth £100,000, for the Commission Federal de Electricidad of Mexico. The power station will be mounted on three skids, which will be the largest skid-mounted sets ever manufactured by the firm.

Plastics Moulding Equipment for the United States

An order for a range of Bipel units, including compression moulding presses and pelleters for the manufacture of thermo-setting plastics, has been placed with B.I.P. Engineering Ltd., Birmingham, by the Cannon Electric Co., Los Angeles.

British Radar for Canadian Hydrographic Ship

The CHS Hudson, which is under construction for the Canadian Hydrographic Service, is to contain one of the most comprehensive marine radar installations in the world, apart from naval operated vessels. The equipment is to be supplied by Decca Radar Ltd.

Conveyor Belting for Italy and Poland

Two major contracts for rubber conveyor belting, total value more than £186,000, have been awarded to BTR Industries Ltd., for installations in Italy and Poland. The larger contract, from Moxey Ltd. (the main contractors for the Bagnoli steel works) is for more than 40,000 ft. of belting, valued at £120,000. From Poland comes a repeat order for £66,000 worth of belting for the transportation of brown coal.

Comets for Sudan Airways

Two de Havilland Comet jet airliners have been bought by Sudan Airways, enabling them to extend their routes and reduce times taken on existing ones. Delivery has been taken of the first, and the second will be handed over shortly.

Spain Buys Generating Plant

C. A. Parsons Ltd., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are to supply a 60,000 kW. steam turbo-generator, complete with condensing and feedheating plant, to Hidroelectricia de Moncabril, of Spain. The total value of the contract is over £500,000.

Parliamentary Questions (*Continued*)

Thursday December 13

U.K.'s Part in Berlin Agricultural Exhibition

In the House of Lords Earl Ferrers was asked if it was proposed that there would be a United Kingdom stand at the Green Week Agricultural Exhibition in Berlin in January 1963. In reply he said, 'It is the policy of the Government to leave it to the initiative of British industry to decide for themselves, as a matter of commercial judgment, whether or not to take part in overseas trade fairs. If a reasonable number of firms were prepared to take part in the forthcoming Exhibition, the Board of Trade would have been prepared to consider helping them to organize a suitable display, but no such application has been received. In the absence of participation by industry it would not be in accordance with the policy of the Board of Trade to organize an official display.'

Exports Conference

'EXPORTS IN 1963 – New Thoughts on Old Problems,' a one-day conference organized by the Junior Chamber of Commerce for London, will be opened at the London Chamber of Commerce on January 15 by Sir Ralph Perring, Lord Mayor of London. Subjects which will be discussed include factoring, the role of shipping and forwarding agent, selling to the Continent, and export sales to markets outside Europe.

Further information and tickets (price £2 2s.) can be obtained from Mr. J. S. Miller, The Bank of Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Mansion House 2993).

One of thirteen Albion tractor units which together with ten Leyland Comets and a Leyland Beaver are operated in the forests of Ghana by African Woods Ltd., of Kumasi. The vehicles cover more than 80,000 miles of bad roads and forest tracks before overhauls.

Hydrogen Purification Plant for Italy

Air Products Ltd., are supplying the Montecatini chemical complex at Brindisi with the largest hydrogen purification plant to be constructed in the United Kingdom. The contract is worth £125,000.

Globair Buy Heralds

An order placed with Handley Page by the Swiss Airline, Globair, for two Series 200 Dart Heralds, together with spares is worth more than £500,000. The sale will permit Berne, up to now the only European capital not serviced by mainline airlines, to have a regular air service.

British Earthmovers for Europe and Japan

Whitlock Brothers, of Essex, have recently gained orders in excess of £1 million for the supply of excavators and dumpers to Europe and Japan.

Remote Handling Equipment for Swiss Research Station

G.E.C. (Engineering) Ltd. are manufacturing remote handling equipment for installation at the research station at Wurenlingen, near Zurich. It includes a special hoist unit fitted with a remote controlled television camera, supplied by Pye T.V. Ltd.

More British Buses for Athens

An order has been placed with A.E.C. Ltd. for an initial £100,000 worth of single-deck passenger vehicle chassis. They will be fitted with A.E.C. diesel engines and semi-automatic transmission before shipment to Greece, where they will be fitted with locally-built coachwork.

Mattresses for Singapore

An order has been placed with Slumberland, of Tyseley, Birmingham, for 139 'Intalok' mattresses for the Goodwood Park Hotel, Singapore. The order follows a month's tour of the Far East by the firm's Export Division Director.

Recent Export Orders (*Continued*)

Oil Seals for India

Charles Weston and Co. Ltd., Salford, have received an order from one of the principal Indian State Transport Undertakings for oil seals. The order is valued at £10,000 and is being executed through Leonard Wadsworth and Co. Ltd., of Wimbledon.

£10 Million Orders for New British Cars

The British Motor Corporation have received orders valued at almost £10 million for their new models. About half of this is from the United States, of which £4,104,000 is for sports cars. These figures now show that BMC is Britain's largest exporter of cars to the United States and the third largest European manufacturer exporting cars to the United States.

Executive Suites for Nigeria

A contract for the supply of furniture for the executive suites at the Electricity Corporation headquarters in Lagos has been awarded to Catesbys Ltd., London. The designs were carried out by Catesbys Design Group in conjunction with the architects; all the furniture will be manufactured in Lagos using local labour and Catesbys supervision.

World's Largest Turbines for New Zealand

The world's largest geothermal turbines, manufactured by AEI Ltd., have recently been commissioned in Wairakei, in New Zealand. The first of three turbines is a 30 MW, 1,500 r.p.m. single-flow unit. It is expected that the second turbine will be commissioned before the end of this year and the third early next year.

Radar for Polish Port

An order has been received by Decca Radar Ltd., for the supply of harbour radar to be installed at the important commercial port of Gdynia, Poland. The equipment is of a type specially designed for ports having comparatively simple approach problems.

Hong Kong Buys Buses

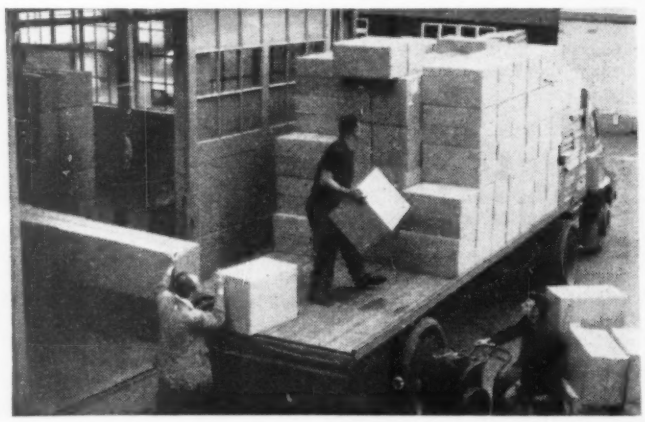
The China Motor Bus Co. Ltd., Hong Kong, have ordered 30 Arab double deck buses and 20 single deck buses powered by Gardner engines from Guy Motors Ltd.

Automatic Biscuit-Making Plant for Ceylon

Maliban Biscuit Manufactories Ltd., of Colombo, have placed a contract with T. & T. Vicars Ltd., Earlstown, Lancs., for a complete automatic biscuit-making plant.

Greek Hospital uses British Colour Television

EMI Elecronics Ltd., Hayes, Middlesex, have supplied and installed a colour television system in the surgical clinic at the University of Thessalonika. Pictures of the operations will be projected from the camera by a Rank Cintel projector on to a large screen in a nearby auditorium where students will also be able to listen to the comments of surgeons.



Part of the first consignment of Dreamland 'Safety-Seal' electric blankets seen leaving the Hythe, Hants., works of Easipower Appliances Ltd., for shipment to Keurkoop N.V., Rotterdam.

Interlinings for Russian Clothing Industry

Staflex Co. Ltd., have secured an order through the Soviet Trade Delegation in London from the Soviet clothing industry for their fusible interlinings, to the value of £6,000.

'Big Bens' Working in Polish Oilfields

An order for £65,000 worth of A.E.C./Thoryncroft 'Big Ben' tractors for use in the Polish oilfields and by the State mining organization has recently been completed.

Crycogenic Vessels for France

Orders worth £20,000 have been received by W. P. Butterfield, Ltd., Shipley, Yorkshire, for Crycogenic vessels from several French firms.

Sports City to be Built by Belfast Firm

A contest for the design of a sports city to be built at Amman has resulted in a £1 million contract for Munce and Kennedy, Belfast, architects and consulting engineers. The city, which is to cover 40 acres, includes a 30,000 seat stadium, a gymnasium and auditorium, tennis stadium, football pitches, swimming pool, squash court buildings, rifle ranges and administration and club accommodation.

Turkish Refinery Employs British Fire-Fighting Equipment

Foamite Ltd., of Feltham, Middlesex, have supplied specially designed fire-fighting equipment, including remote controlled jetty monitors, for use in a new Turkish oil plant.

Oilseed Extraction and Processing Equipment for Iraq and Spain

Rose, Downs and Thompson Ltd., recently secured two contracts for the supply of oilseed extraction and processing plant to a total value of £176,000. One order, for installation in Badajoz, Spain, is for a continuous automatic oil milling installation. The second is for an oil processing plant for Baghdad, Iraq.

Portugal's First Cold Steel Mill to be Built by Britain

Bromford Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., West Bromwich, Staffs., have won a contract to design, erect and equip Portugal's first cold rolled strip steel mill at Ovar, near Oporto for F. Ramada Acos e Industrias S.A.R.L. Production will be 15,000 tons of cold strip and a similar amount of bright drawn bar per annum.

Czechs Buy British Chemical Plant

Strojimport, the Czechoslovakian foreign trade organization, have placed orders worth almost £3 million with Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd., for the supply of chemical plant. The contract calls for plant which will produce 60,000 tons of polymerization grade ethylene and 35,000 tons of propylene annually. A feature of the plant will be its electronic computing and data logging equipment. Provision has been made for eventual operational control by computer.

Grain Dischargers for Belgian Provender Mill

Christy & Norris Ltd., of Chelmsford, have won a contract to supply £10,000 worth of bin-dischargers to Belgium. The bins will be part of a system in a provender mill which makes it possible to weigh and pack feeding compounds into bags directly onto lorry platforms.

Precipitators for Australian Power Station

Lodge Cottrell Ltd., Birmingham, are to supply six electrical precipitator units, worth £A900,000, to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria for cleaning flue gases from boiler units in the second stage of the Hazelwood power station.

Telephone Exchange Equipment for Jordan

Telephone exchange equipment has been ordered from A.E.I. Ltd., by the Crown Agents acting for the Jordan Posts and Telegraph Department. It will be used to extend the A.E.I. exchanges already ordered for Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem and Ramallah.

Lancashire Firm Shares in Textile Plant Contract for Russia

Sutcliffe, Speakman & Co. Ltd., Leigh, Lancs., are to supply the solvent recovery plant for the tri-acetate plant which Courtaulds Ltd., are to build in Russia. It includes complete equipment for the recovery of the methylene chloride and alcohol used in the manufacturing process, and its separation for re-use.

Addresses of ECGD Local Offices

THE EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters to an annual value of £800,000,000. Its object is to provide, on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible.

The Head Office of ECGD is at 59-67 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 6699, Ext. 271.) The Department's local offices are as follows:

London (City) London postal districts E., N., and E.C.1. 2 and 3. Counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Essex, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolk and N. Hertford.	A. L. MacManus, M.B.E., Marlon House, Mark Lane, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 3491. Telex. 23164.)
London (South) London postal districts E.C.4, S.E. and S.W. Counties of Hants, Kent, Surrey and Sussex	R. K. Pearson, Clements House (Wood Street entrance 4th Floor). 14-18 Gresham Street, E.C.2. (Tel. Monarch 4581, Telex. 24812).
London (West End) London postal districts W.C.1. and 2, N.W. and W. Counties of Berks, Bucks, Middlesex, Oxford and South Herts.	J. A. Dyer, Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Whitehall 9061. Telex. 24105).
Belfast The six counties of Northern Ireland.	K. W. Knight, 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 29428. Telex. 74577).
Birmingham Counties of Shropshire, Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Merioneth, Montgomery and Radnor.	J. A. Bookless, Chamber of Commerce House, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15 (Tel. Edgbaston 4375. Telex. 33132).
Bradford The West and North West of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).	C. C. Birch, M.B.E., Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford. (Tel. Bradford 25147. Telex 51161).
Bristol Counties of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, Cardigan, Brecon, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan and Monmouth.	J. A. Dorrian, D.F.M., The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 22011. Telex. 44248).
Edinburgh The counties of Angus, Berwick, Clackmannon, Dumfries, Fife, Kinross, the Lothians, Peebles, Roxburgh and Selkirk.	J. J. Brown, 108 George Street, Edinburgh, 2. (Tel. Caledonian 3004. Telex. 72170).
Glasgow The counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Dunbarton, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, Perth, Renfrew, Ross and Cromarty, Stirling, Sutherland, Wigtown and the Orkneys, Shetlands, Western Isles and Hebrides.	Wm. C. Pettigrew, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel. Central 3056. Telex. 77130).
Leeds The East and North Ridings of Yorkshire (excluding the area North of a line from Yarm to Staithes). The East and North of the West Riding of Yorkshire (including Barnsley, Goole, Harrogate, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Wakefield and Yeadon).	W. A. Luxton, Headrow House, 42 The Headrow, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 30082. Telex. 55232).
Liverpool The Welsh counties of Anglesey, Caernarvon, Denbigh and Flint; Western parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (including Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington).	R. H. K. Hughes, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2. (Tel. Central 5756. Telex. 62537).
Manchester The Eastern parts of Lancashire and Cheshire (excluding Lancaster, Preston, Wigan and Warrington), and parts of Derbyshire.	W. Ford, Britannic Building, Fountain Street, Manchester, 2. (Tel. Blackfriars 6236. Telex. 66756).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland; part of North Riding of Yorkshire, including Middlesbrough, Redcar and Thornaby-on-Tees.	P. Henley, District Bank Chambers, 36/38 Mosley Street, Newcastle-Upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 29838. Telex. 53305).
Nottingham Counties of Leicester, Rutland and Northampton, and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.	J. N. Smales, Equitable House, Old Market Square, Nottingham. (Tel. 46585. Telex. 37566).
Sheffield The Southern triangle of the West Riding of Yorkshire (excluding Barnsley and Goole), and parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln.	B. T. Clark, Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1. (Tel. Sheffield 29151. Telex. 54244).
New York In the United States of America exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident representative for the United States and Canada.	R. S. Kinsey, c/o British Consulate-General, 99 Park Avenue, New York, 16, U.S.A. (Tel. Murray Hill 2-6820).

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Europe	Dec. 7	Mar. 1
United Kingdom	Nov. 2	Feb. 1
Outside Europe	Oct. 5	Jan. 4

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

*indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

†indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE fairs and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 7, November 2, and October 5 respectively.

EUROPE

Amendments:

The Board of Trade have been advised that the dates of the International Fashion Trade Fairs (SAMIA) Turin, should now read March 24-31, 1963, and not March 23-31, 1963, as previously shown in the issue dated November 9, 1962.

The Board of Trade have been advised that Frank Thomson Exhibitions Ltd., of 10 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2, have relinquished United Kingdom agencies for the following overseas fairs. In future, inquiries should be directed as follows:

LUXEMBOURG: 15TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – May 23-June 2, 1963.
Apply, Foire Internationale de Luxembourg, Halls d'Exposition, Luxembourg/Linpertsberg.

BORDEAUX: 43RD INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – June 15-17, 1963.
Apply, Administration de la Foire Int. Bordeaux, 12 Place de la Bourse, Bordeaux.

METZ: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – October 2-13, 1963.
Apply, Foire Internationale de Metz, 1 Avenue de l'Amphitheatre, Metz.

Details about the above events first appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 15, 1961 and October 19, 1962.

The Board of Trade have been advised that the address of the Machine Tool Trades Association, who are United Kingdom representatives for the European Machine Tool Exhibition, Milan, October 4-13, 1963, should now read 25-28 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Victoria 7542) and not Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2. (Tel. Temple Bar 3606) as shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 22, 1962.

Additions:

BRUSSELS: EUROPEAN TRADE SHOW OF READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR MEN – March 8-11, 1964.
Apply, Centre Professional Pour l'Expansion de l'Industrie de la Confection (CEPCO a.s.b.l.), 52 rue du Progres, Brussels.

BRUSSELS: INTERNATIONAL INVENTORS EXHIBITION – March 8-17, 1963.
* Apply, Institute of Patentees and Inventors, 207-8 Abbey House, 2/8 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 1616).

PARIS: 3RD EUROPEAN SHOW FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING – March 24-26, 1963.
* Apply, Administrations: Promas, 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris, 1er.

TURIN: INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL EXHIBITION – September 19-30, 1963.
* Apply, Dr. G. Boella, Fiat England Ltd., Water Road, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. Perivale 5651).

BELGRADE: INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL FAIR – September 27-October 6, 1963.
Apply, Beogradski Sajam, Beograd Bulevar Vojvode Misica 14, Post Fah 408, Belgrade.

ZARAGOZA: NATIONAL FAIR – October 2-20, 1963.
* Apply, Director General, Num 18 Pral, Don Jaime 1, Zaragoza.

MADRID: INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CONSTRUCTION – October 8-November 8, 1963.
* Apply, Exposicion Int. de la Construction, Edificio Bellas Artes, Alcala 42, Planta 5, Madrid.

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

MANCHESTER: 3RD NATIONAL DOMESTIC HEATING AND INSULATION-IN-THE-HOME EXHIBITION – September 19-23, 1963.
* Apply, At Free Trade Hall. Clarke and Rhodes Ltd., 274/278 The Corn Exchange, Manchester 4. (Tel. Deansgate 6541).

LONDON: MEDICAL EXHIBITION – November 11-15, 1963.
* Apply, At Royal Horticultural Society's New Hall. The British and Colonial Druggist Ltd., 194/200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.4. (Tel. Avenue 1444).

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

SAN FRANCISCO: FOURTH WESTERN CANDY SHOW AND CONVENTION – February 24-26, 1963.
* At Sheraton Palace Hotel.
Apply, National Candy Wholesalers Association Inc., 1343 L Street N.W., Washington, D.C.

MONTREAL: SPRING GIFT SHOW – March 4-7, 1963.
* Apply, Angus Baxter, 443 Mount Pleasant Road, Toronto, Ontario.

DAMASCUS: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – August 25-September 20, 1963.
* Apply, International Trade Fair of Damascus, 67 Boulevard Baghdad, Damascus.

The Battle Against Corrosion

THE FOURTH Corrosion and Metal Finishing Exhibition, sponsored by *Corrosion Technology*, at Olympia, London, from November 27-30, emphasized the extent of the problem of corrosion in British industry and highlighted the scope of the attack being made upon it. Over 100 British and Continental concerns—twice as many as at the first exhibition – showed a variety of methods and materials provided by modern science and technology to overcome the corrosion problems of industry. Many of the products and services were on show for the first time, which with a four day programme of technical meetings and film programmes made what was claimed to be the biggest show of its kind ever held. Papers read discussed the plastics industry's part in the corrosion battle, advances in anodising practice, and silver and technical gold plating.

Opening the exhibition Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., a former President of the Board of Trade, said that corrosion was a major problem among the metal industries and for the users of their products.

First Reinforced Plastics Exhibition

THE FIRST International Reinforced Plastics Exhibition took place at the Seymour Hall, London, from December 4 to 7. The exhibition which immediately followed the convention organized by the Reinforced Plastics Group of the British Plastics Federation was opened by Dr. Yarsley an internationally known consultant in the plastics industry, who spoke on future trends.

Many overseas visitors attended the exhibition organized by 'Applied Plastics' to see developments in the reinforced plastics industry which are being increasingly used by engineers, designers, architects, and boat and car body builders and many other facets of industry.

The third international Reinforced Plastics Conference which preceded the exhibition, and which was held from November 28-30, included addresses and papers given by speakers from Britain, the United States, Germany, Poland, and France.

Weather Affects Smithfield Attendance

by a Special Correspondent

WITH CHRISTMAS, as well as fog in the air, the view of the Royal Smithfield Show (December 3-7), from the gallery at Earls Court had something of the quality of a child's box of working models. Surely those gaily-coloured tractors, those miniature vehicles, picked out by concealed lighting and slowly rotating on circular turntables, were straight from the shop-windows of toyland! Seen from this angle one could fancy that even the ordered lines of cattle were part of a nursery farm-yard stock with a few white-coated figures thrown in for verisimilitude.

But on ground level the show immediately became life-size. More than life-size indeed. For as one threaded the crowded aisles amid the clatter of revolving equipment, the hum of motors, the dizzy race of coloured water through the glass tubes of mechanical milking plants, one might suddenly see a stacking demonstrator on a small platform lifted smoothly 15 or 20 feet above the exhibition floor.

These were the sights that would have given Thomas Hardy's old Wessex farmers the wambles. In the most mechanized agricultural industry in the world all that remains of the horse is horsepower. The thrust and throb of power was in fact the driving motive of the equipment sections. Behind those revolving blades, those rhythmic hoppers, one somehow glimpsed the steady progress of British machines across the countrysides of the world. One felt that these glittering showpieces of today might tomorrow be purposefully churning through the dusty plains of the west or the moist jungle fringes of the east.

Is it only one's fancy, or does the colour scheme grow more carnival-like each year? Red predominates, strongly backed by yellows and blues. One exhibitor of grain conveyor accessories contrived a whole symphony of silver pipes with joints of white, yellow, brown, red, blue and three shades of green. Nearby an elevator in turquoise sounded an almost exotic note.

Beyond the equipment sections the strangely silent ranks of prize cattle seemed bemused by the non-stop litanies of the auctioneers' ring as if sensing that they were somehow involved. There is something inimical in the sight of, say, a stall of a score of red-brown Devon bulls, horns wickedly gleaming, eyes watchful, mistrustful, idly plucking a mouthful of unappetising provender. One passed white-faced Herefords, black Aberdeen Anguses with coats as sleek as a woman's furs, Landseer-like Highland cattle (among which was a honey-coloured monarch from one of the royal farms) to the champions insulated in special glass-panelled viewing pens. Not a single bellow broke the long ranks.

It was very different upstairs. The sheep, draught-protected by sacking round the pens, were mainly quiet, but the pig section, at least on the afternoon of my visit, was an uproar. I believe it was started by a pair who had been out into the great wide world of the judging ring. Pink beyond perfection, they trotted home decorously on dainty feet, shepherded by a lad who steered them with a flat wooden paddle. But the moment they reached the security of their own pen they felt impelled to tell all the neighbouring pigs all about the wonderful things they had seen. Question and answer shrilled across the zinc pens in a frantic crescendo to die away into a chorus of sulky mutterings as the two adventurers eventually decided it was time for a nap.

Visitors were at least as interesting and diversified as the exhibits. I saw men in raincoats and stout boots leaning appraisingly across the tubular steel rails as if they were leaning over their own gate; countrymen in well-fitting, if well-worn, tweeds who doubtless had not missed a Smithfield in 20 years; groups of agricultural students taking an instructive day off; knots of farm lads in their best suits bringing to the metropolitan institution something of the homely quality of their own local fair; experts prodding or hypothetically quartering some selected animal with the precision of a butcher's chart.

Exports? The Smithfield Show brings buyers from all parts of the world and though the weather cut down this year's total attendance by about 25 per cent., there was a post-war record of exhibits in the live and carcase sections. In the machinery section one company secured overseas orders totalling £500,000.

There is always a melancholy postscript to Smithfield. All the exhibits survived this year's smog visitation. But on one of the refrigeration stands there were neat stacks of sliced bacon. It was a reminder that for some at least of the participants there could not be much immediate prospect in exports or anything else.

9th INTERNATIONAL

Hardware Trades Fair

OLYMPIA LONDON Feb. 4th - 8th 1963

Just a small entry in your diary **H.T.F. Olympia London Feb. 4—8** can mean big business for you in 1963. Manufacturers are busy preparing exhibits featuring new developments you will not want to miss. More Overseas exhibitors than ever are coming with the latest trends from Europe. Make new contacts and discoveries and make the most of London too! The theatre season is in full swing and hotel reservations are easier at this time of year.

The date again... Feb. 4—8.

UNIVERSAL EXHIBITIONS LIMITED

74 Holland Park, London W.11. Telephone: PARK 7360/7723/0239

Overseas Trade Section

Quotas for 1963 Under New U.K. and Czechoslovakia Trade Arrangement

A NEW THREE-YEAR Trade Arrangement was signed in London on December 7, 1962. The new Arrangement will replace the three year Trade Arrangement which expires on December 31, 1962.

As in the past the new arrangement provides for the establishment of annual quotas for trade in each direction. Details of the quotas for 1963 are set out below. The quota lists make provision for Czechoslovak purchases during 1963 of about £9¼ million of British goods including machinery, plant, chemicals, some iron and steel, plastics, motor cars and textile manufactures. The quota lists also provide for the issue of United Kingdom import licences for Czechoslovak goods up to a total of about £11½ million. This is additional to the trade in goods which can, under United Kingdom import licensing regulations, be imported from Czechoslovakia and other countries without a specific import licence.

Czechoslovak Goods for Import into the United Kingdom during the Period January 1-December 31, 1963

Item No.	Description	Value £'000
1	Sawn softwood	*
2	Hardwood	*
3	Plywood and blockboards	*
4	Woodpulp	*
5	Bristles	*
6	Paper and boards	*
7	Hardboards and insulating boards	*
8	Particle boards of wood and other fibres	*
9	Mosaic parquet (wood flooring blocks)	*
10	Antimony	*
11	Ferro-alloys including ferrochrome and spiegeliron	*
12	Non-ferrous metals, scrap and residues of metal concentrates	*
13	Rolled and drawn material including special steel and hot rolled hoop iron	*
14	Animal glues, gelatine, bone flour	*
15	Non-fiction books and music	*
16	Postage stamps	*
17	Films	*
18	Raw dressed and dyed furskins (including strips, sacs, plates and linings)	*
19	Oil seeds and oils of all kinds including essential oils	*
20	Dried herbs in bulk	*
21	Various egg products, dry, frozen, liquid	*
22	Starch and starch derivatives	*
23	Malt	*
24	Feathers of birds ordinarily used in the United Kingdom as articles of diet	*
25	Natural casings and cutisin	*
26	Hops	†
27	Matches	130
28	Furniture of all kinds including parts	500
29	Musical instruments, accessories and parts	110
30	Converted paper goods including letter files	14
31	Wire products – nails, woodscrews	40
32	Pharmaceutical, fine and laboratory chemicals	180
33	Chemicals not elsewhere specified, subject to type	350
34	Coal tar derivatives for use other than as fuel	450
35	Machine tools of all kinds, and parts, of which not more than £250,000 for lathes, £150,000 for milling machines, £150,000 for horizontal boring machines and £100,000 for any other one type	750
36	Machinery not elsewhere specified	50
37	Sporting weapons including air rifles, air guns, spare parts and ammunition, of which not more than £50,000 for sporting weapons	120
38	Aircraft, aero-engines and spare parts	50
39	Industrial and domestic sewing machines and parts, and needles of all kinds	50
40	Typewriters, duplicating machines, calculating and adding machines, paper cutting machines, and different sorts of machines for the graphic and printing industry, of which not more than £60,000 for typewriters	200
41	Still and cine cameras and apparatus, projectors and enlargers, slide projectors and spare parts and optical instruments including microscopes, binoculars and geodetic instruments, including spare parts, of which not more than £120,000 for cine cameras	200
42	Roller and ball bearings	40
43	Textile machines (spinning, weaving, finishing and knitting machines, including knitting plates and needles), shoe-making machines, accessories and spare parts	250
44	Alarm clocks and wall clocks including spare parts	20
45	Dental and medical apparatus and spare parts, laboratory apparatus, electronic apparatus, electronic microscopes and various measuring and control equipment	75
46	Radio receivers, tape recorders, valves and components for radio receivers and television sets, of which not more than £12,000 for transistors and transistorized radio receivers	80
47	Motor cars, including commercial vehicles, spare parts and accessories, of which not more than £100,000 for spare parts and accessories	1,000
48	Roller chains for motor vehicles	30
49	Bicycle spare parts and accessories	20
50	Motor cycles, scooters and mopeds, including spare parts	110
51	Tyres and tubes of all kinds	25
52	Portable power tools	3
53	Domestic electrical appliances	40
54	Hand tools, various household and kitchen ware, and cutlery, but excluding electrical appliances and enamelled hollow-ware, of which not more than £10,000 for cutlery	20
55	Non-industrial paraffin, petrol or spirit fuel heating and cooking appliances	15
56	Vacuum flasks and refills	5
57	Enamelled bath tubs and enamelled hollow-ware, of which not more than £10,000 for enamelled hollow-ware	40
58	Wood working machines and spare parts	10
59	Chinaware and earthenware including ornamental china	95
60	Technical and laboratory porcelain	5
61	Asbestos cement products	5
62	Building ceramics (wall and floor tiles, sanitary ware, sanitary metal fittings, mosaics, etc.)	55
63	Abrasives of all kinds	10
64	Marble and stone, worked and unworked (including granite memorials and slabs)	25
65	Glass marbles	150
66	Plain and decorated domestic glassware of all kinds of which not more than £200,000 for cut glass and gold decorated glass	450
67	Glass figurines and flowers	3
68	Glass knobs for doors and furniture	3
69	Lighting glass	150
70	Flat glass (including flat glass worked on) and constructional glass	35
71	Scientific, technical and dental glassware of all kinds including glass museum jars, sunglass lenses, optical glass mouldings and glass for laboratories	55
72	Ballotini	10
73	Bottles and jars	10
74	Imitation jewellery parts of all kinds including synthetic and imitation stones, chatons, pearls and beads, bolt-rings, glass dolls' eyes and glass dice and rhinestone trimmings (£50,000 to be set aside initially for embroidery beads whether or not temporarily strung)	300
75	Glass Christmas tree ornaments	50
76	Imitation jewellery including religious articles and handbags made of stones and glass beads (including souvenirs approximately £1,600), of which not more than £150,000 for goods other than articles made wholly or mainly of glass beads	320
77	Buttons of all kinds	70
78	Domestic woodware including small wooden articles and wooden fancy goods; brush-makers' products including brush boards, broom handles and picture frames and mouldings, of which not more than £50,000 for articles *other than* clothes pegs, mouse traps, ironing boards, washing tongs, coat hangers, clothes airers, wooden trays and wooden spoons, or £5,000 for dowels	220
79	Pens, pencils, water colours, drawing instruments, rubber erasers, carbon and other wooden and metal stationery of which not more than £20,000 for wooden pencils	100
80	Hard haberdashery; trouser buckles, trouser hooks, safety pins, pins, handbag frames	15
81	Shoemakers' materials including shoetacks	4
82	Umbrellas and sunshades	5
83	Leather fancy goods and cardboard suitcases of which not more than £5,000 for fancy mirrors	25
84	Smokers' requisites	45
85	Assorted baskets, bast and reed ware, of which not more than £12,000 for wicker, cane and willow	35
86	Display dummies, fittings for shop display stands and showcases	10
87	Artificial flowers, fruits and parts thereof, Christmas and Easter decorations made of other material than glass	50
88	Hygienic rubber articles and plastic articles, plastic pot scourers, rubber floor covering, laminated plastic sheets	15
89	Sports goods and parts, of which not more than £22,500 for fishing tackle	60
90	Camping equipment not elsewhere specified	40
91	Toys and games including parts, of which not more than £80,000 for wooden toys	120
92	Playing cards	17
93	Fiction books including children's books and magazines but excluding publications wholly or mainly of strip cartoons	385
94	Gramophone records, magnetic tapes and pressing material for gramophone records (excluding matrices)	20
95	Garnet jewellery and loose garnets, antiquities of all kinds	20
96	Photo-kine material including X-ray films	10
97	Folk art goods	5
98	Textile piece-goods, the following:	
	(a) Grey cloth of cotton, man-made fibres and mixtures thereof	60
	(b) Piece-goods of cotton and man-made fibres and mixtures thereof (of which not more than £180,000 for cotton)	220
	(c) Piece-goods of linen	75
	(d) Woollen and worsted piece-goods, plushes, astrakhans and imitation fur	50
	(e) Furnishing fabrics of which not more than £30,000 for cotton and £20,000 for linen	60
	(f) Furnishing tapestries	30
	(g) Book-binding cloth	2
99	Household goods (blankets, tablecloths, sheets, towels, etc.) and handkerchiefs, of which not more than £70,000 for cotton, £100,000 for linen goods and £10,000 for embroidered handkerchiefs	220
100	Felts of all kinds	15
101	Flax and cotton canvas, ready-made tarpaulins	5
102	Ladies' stockings	160
103	Braids and ribbons, woven labels, sparteries, laces of all kinds, of which not more than £10,000 for lace and lace net	100
104	Outerwear and underwear, the following:	
	(a) Knitted underwear and overwear of all kinds of material excluding lace or lace net	50
	(b) Apparel including underwear other than apparel covered by (a) and excluding garments containing lace or lace net, of which not more than £135,000 for shirts	200
105	Hats, caps, berets and hoods (excluding silk or lace trimmed)	50
106	Wool and wool blended yarns	10
107	Carpets	365
108	Gloves, of which not more than £45,000 for leather gloves	65
109	Footwear of all kinds, of which not more than £35,000 for rubber footwear and £170,000 for plastic footwear	480
110	Fur skells	10

U.K. and Czechoslovakia (*Continued*)

Item No.	Description	Value £'000
111	P.V.C. pliable plastic sheeting with or without backing and P.V.C. type leather cloth	30
112	Refined sugar	†
113	Chocolate and sugar confectionery, biscuits and flour confectionery	300
114	(a) Tomato puree	50
	(b) Canned and botted fruits grown in Czechoslovakia, of which not more than £2,000 for apples	180
	(c) Canned and preserved vegetables including gherkins and sauerkraut	120
	(d) Natural fruit juices, syrups and jams	10
	(e) Glace fruits	†
	(f) Frozen fruits of which not more than £5,000 for strawberries, raspberries and apples taken together	15
	(g) Frozen vegetables	5
115	Beer in bottles and barrels, liqueurs, spirits and wines	20
116	(a) Canned ham	130
	(b) Canned meat products, fully cooked, including poultry and game, excluding canned ham	240
	(c) Prague smoked meat products, not canned (e.g. Ham salami Moravian and Tyrolean salami, Debreciner roast, Pork rollade, Prague sausages and frankfurters, Debreciner sausages, Prague ham and Prague ham on the bone) subject to the Importation of Carcasses and Animal Products Order, 1954	45
117	Cheese, bryndza and processed milk	†
118	Fresh fruits and vegetables of which not more than 125 tons for apples and pears and not more than 25 tons for apples imported between July 1, and December 31, and not more than £40,000 for onions imported between August 1 and November 30	60
119	Dried fruits, vegetables and mushrooms	25
120	Field and forest seeds including aromatic seeds and spices	†
121	Miscellaneous goods	150

* Indicates that amounts are not limited under United Kingdom Import Licensing regulations.

† Indicates that no value or quantity has been set for the quota.

United Kingdom Goods for Import into Czechoslovakia during the Period January 1-December 31, 1963

Item No.	Description	Value £'000
1	Machinery, not elsewhere specified, including machine tools, contractors' plant (including tractors used with earthmoving equipment), electrical machinery and equipment, automatic data processing equipment and computers, mining equipment, chemical plant and equipment, pulp and paper making machinery, tobacco industry machinery, weighing machinery, rubber and plastic working machinery, and spare parts	3,500
2	Engineers' cutting and forming tools, paint spray equipment, hand tools, portable power tools and parts	20
3	Textile, hosiery, knitting and sewing machines, including spare parts	300
4	Surgical, medical and dental equipment including X-ray apparatus	15
5	Laboratory instruments and measuring, testing instruments for different purposes	290
6	Printing machinery and equipment of all kinds and spare parts	120
7	Electronic and communication equipment including cable, radio and television receivers, sound reproducing equipment, valves and components	200
8	Ball and roller bearings and spare parts	30
9	Clocks and watches	10
10	Carbon, carbon brushes, electrodes and resistors	150
11	Cine and photographic equipment including optical	15
12	Complete motor cars, commercial vehicles, spare parts and components, of which not more than £150,000 for commercial vehicles, spare parts and components	450
13	Agricultural machinery including hop-picking machinery, tractors, accompanying spare parts	50
14	Spare parts and accessories for motor-cycles and agricultural machinery	50
15	Internal combustion engines	†
16	Industrial trucks, trailers, railway accessories and spare parts	30
17	Chains including transmission chains, belt links, brake linings	10
18	Rubber products, latex, tyres and tubes, and conveyor belting of rubber or P.V.C.	75
19	Leather and leather belting	10
20	Asbestos products (excluding asbestos cement and clutch and brake linings)	25
21	Electric shaving machines	5
22	Pressure cookers, domestic electrical appliances and parts	10
23	Rolled and drawn material, iron, steel and sheets, including tin plated sheets, tubes and pipes	400
24	Non-ferrous metals and semi-manufactures thereof	†
25	Phenol	210
26	Plastics including P.V.C.	500
27	Dyestuffs, paints and pigments; raw materials for varnishes and printing inks; enamel colours for glass and pottery; liquid gold, liquid platinum and lustres	230
28	Gums, natural resins and waxes	†
29	Polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furniture and floors	5
30	Chemicals, not elsewhere specified, pharmaceutical chemicals and medicaments, including solvents and plasticizers, laboratory chemicals and reagents, fatty acids, metal oxides (including tin oxide and light magnesium oxide) and salts, nickel sulphate and nickel formate and agricultural insecticides	1,100
31	Unexposed photographic sensitized materials and other photographic materials	80
32	Toilet preparations, aromatic materials and essential oils	5
33	Abrasives	7
34	Insulating materials including thermal insulation materials and mica products	10
35	Mother-of-pearl shells	†
36	Sports goods	5
37	Toys	22
38	Safety razors and razor blades	20
39	Linoleum, plastic floor covering, other plastic products and leather cloth	20
40	Musical instruments and spare parts	20
41	Papers, including all types of coated, impregnated, hand-made, filter papers and boards	75
42	Textile piece-goods	250
43	Other textile manufactures including clothing	110
44	Man-made fibres, yarns and threads including non-tarnishing metallic yarns	125
45	Other yarns and threads	100
46	Footwear	7
47	Fish of all descriptions, fresh, frozen, salted or smoked	110
48	Fish and vegetable oils including cod liver oil	15
49	Potable spirits	20
50	Foodstuffs, not elsewhere specified, including quick frozen fruits and vegetables, coffee extract and essences, cocoa powder, essences, sauces, chocolates and sweets, dairy products, including nisin	45
51	Exposed cinematographic films	35
52	Books, periodicals and products of the gramophone industry	12
53	Motorcycles, scooters and mopeds and accompanying spare parts	50
54	Bone glue and edible and technical gelatine	10
55	Self adhesive tapes	8
56	Stationery and office requisites including pen nibs, iridium balls for fountain pens and microtubes for stencilling pens	10
57	Drop forgings	†
58	Aircraft, aircraft parts and aircraft equipment	†
59	Refractory ware and crucibles for melting non-ferrous metals	10
60	Field seeds	5
61	Pedigree livestock	20
62	Smokers' requisites	6
63	Postage stamps	5
64	Cigarette filters	†
65	Veneers	5
66	Miscellaneous goods	100

† Indicates that no value or quantity has been set for the quota.

Other Trade and Financial Arrangements

Unofficial Trade Arrangement with East Germany

THE FEDERATION of British Industries have made the following announcement about trade with East Germany:

'Pending negotiations between the Federation of British Industries and the East German Chamber of Foreign Trade for a Trade Arrangement covering trade in 1963, it has been mutually agreed that for the three months commencing January 1, 1963, quotas should be one quarter of the quotas established for 1962'.

'Any United Kingdom importer applying for an import licence under this interim arrangement should supply a pro forma invoice (issued by the appropriate East German Foreign Trade Enterprise) bearing a 1963 date. Licences issued under this arrangement will be debited against any quotas which may be established subsequently for the year 1963.'

The lists of goods annexed to the unofficial Trade Arrangement for 1962 were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962 (page 511).

Automation and Computation Periodical

The 'BCAC Record,' published for the British Conference on Automation and Computation through the agency of the Institution of Production Engineers, records the work of BCAC over the past two years and includes articles on trade unions and automation; the Harrogate Conference, 1961; education and training; and National Productivity Year. Copies: W. Heffer & Sons Ltd., Petty Cury, Cambridge, or H. K. Lewis Ltd., 136 Gower Street, London, W.C.1. Price 3s. 6d. (3s. 10d. by post).

United Kingdom Kompass Register

The first edition of the 'United Kingdom Kompass Register of Industry and Commerce', which comprises three volumes, is now available. Its main contents are a multi-lingual index of some 30,000 British products and services, information regarding 18,000 leading British companies, and a cross referencing system which shows at a glance the manufacturers, suppliers of any product. Copies: Kompass Register Ltd., RAC House, Croydon, Surrey. Price £15 15s.

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Greece and Cameroon

H.M. EMBASSY in Athens have reported the signature there on, and effective for one year from, October 29, 1962, of a Commercial Agreement between Greece and Cameroon which will be tacitly renewed annually thereafter unless denounced by either of the Contracting Parties giving notice thereof to the other three months prior to the expiry date.

Greece's exports to Cameroon will include leaf tobacco, cigarettes, fresh and dried fruits, vegetable and fruit preserves, preserved fish, jam, marmalade, honey, tomato purée, sesame, vegetable seeds, onions, olives, oil derived from husks of olives, alcoholic beverages, mineral waters, vinegar, red pepper, mastic, colophony (rosin), oil of turpentine, valonia ('vallonée'), tanning extracts, glues, emery, grinding and sharpening stones, cement, refractory materials, ceramic and porcelain articles, electrical devices, glass and glass products, spare parts and unbreakable glass for watches, electric wet batteries and plates therefor, fishing lamps, dry batteries, plastics and sanitary articles, toilet soap, goods made of cotton, wool or silk (natural or artificial), fishing nets, twine and cords of sisal, tarred (*sic*) paper and boxes, articles made from skins or hides, metal articles, gas c ens, gas, oil, electric and spirit stoves, flat irons (electric and no. electric), spectacle frames of metal, agricultural and industrial machinery, diesel and electric motors, centrifugal pumps, cinematographic films, gramophone records, pharmaceutical products, pencils, printing ink, sporting ammunition and hunting articles, wooden articles, and shoes of leather or rubber.

Cameroon's exports to Greece will include cocoa, coffee, bananas, wood, groundnuts, pepper, palm oil and palm seeds, cotton seed oil, castor oil, coconuts, cola nuts, tea, rubber, aluminium, handicraft products, household goods of tropical wood, oxen, sheep, goats, leather, mineral products, medicinal plants, dried fish, prawns and shrimps.

It is understood that, after the signature of this Agreement, the Commercial Agreement signed on June 9, 1962, on the one hand by Greece and on the other by France and certain African territories of the French Zone (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 23, 1962, page 1079), will no longer be valid as regards commercial relations between Greece and Cameroon.

A copy of the French text of the Agreement may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

Sweden and Czechoslovakia

ACCORDING to a communique issued by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, a new trade agreement between Sweden and Czechoslovakia covering the period November 1, 1962, to October 31, 1963, was concluded in Stockholm on November 14, 1962.

The agreement provides for increased Swedish exports of meat, fats and oils, iron ore, chemical products, cellulose, charcoal pig iron, ferro-alloys, iron and steel, ball bearings, machinery and cameras, and for increased Czechoslovakian exports of solid fuels, naphthaline, methanol, pharmaceutical products, glass prisms and miscellaneous glass products, machine tools, motor cycles, toys and sports goods.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Division), Board of Trade, Room E.37, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

Sweden and Yugoslavia

ACCORDING to a communique issued by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, a new trade and payments agreement between Sweden and Yugoslavia has been confirmed by an Exchange of Notes in Stockholm on November 15, 1962.

Under the new agreement, which covers the period July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1963, both countries grant each other the same treatment in respect of imports as is accorded to member countries of the former OEEC.

East Germany and Yugoslavia

IT IS REPORTED in the East German press that a protocol was signed in East Berlin on November 20, 1962, concerning trade between East Germany and Yugoslavia during 1963.

East German exports to Yugoslavia will include complete plants, machine tools, food, tobacco and spirits (beverages) machinery, optical instruments, electrical products, printing and office machinery, mining and chemical products and consumer goods.

Yugoslavian exports to East Germany will include metallurgical products, cables, specialized trucks, timber, meat and agricultural products, tinned fish, wine, tobacco, shoes and other consumer goods.

WHEC Report Buying Houses Not Used

BRITISH MANUFACTURERS are not taking sufficient advantage of the opportunities for dollar sales offered right on their doorsteps by the British buying houses of North American Stores.

This has been made clear by recent reports received by the Western Hemisphere Exports Council from its representatives in North America.

Stressing this in a Press statement issued earlier this month, the Council states that some manufacturers of consumer goods do not even seem to be aware that these buying houses exist.

'These houses,' says the Council, 'are always looking for new products to add to their ranges and are also willing to advise manufacturers on such features as styling and packaging. They present a first class opportunity for making dollar sales with little expense or overheads.'

More than thirty of these houses are listed in the Western Hemisphere Export Council's booklet 'Dollars on your Doorstep' which is available free, together with up-to-date amendments to the booklet, from the Council's offices at 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Business Visitors to Middle East Countries

BRITISH businessmen planning visits overseas which are likely to include more than one Middle East country are strongly advised to consult the Passport Office, Clive House, Petty France, London, S.W.1, in case special passport arrangements should prove to be necessary.

British Commercial Representatives in Nigeria

MR. D. H. MATHER, who was formerly an Assistant British Trade Commissioner at Lagos, will shortly be taking up duty as British Trade Commissioner at Enugu. He will replace Mr. J. H. Walsh who will be transferred to another Trade Commission Post.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	16 Nov. 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	3 Aug. 1962
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	30 Nov. 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices . . .	today's issue
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	17 Aug. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.09, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (City 5757, Ext. 420), (Telex 25977). Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 406 and 404). Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

AUSTRALIA

Electrical Travelling Crane for Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. January 16, 1963. E.S.B. 37651/62.

Brisbane City Council:

Cables. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37972/62.*
Circulating Water Screens. January 25, 1963. E.S.B. 37655/62.
Circuit Breakers. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37971/62.

BURMA

Civil Stores Committee:

Electrical Equipment. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 37661/62.*
Pick Axes. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37997/62.*
Mild Steel Rod. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37998/62.*
Sand Paper. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37996/62.*
Padlocks. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37999/62.*
Rope. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 38000/62.*

CANADA

Construction of a Dam for British Columbia Hydro and power Authority. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 35273/62.
Mobile Substation for Manitoba Hydro. January 22, 1963. E.S.B. 37986/62.*

CEYLON

Installation of Storage Tank for Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37963/62.*

Department of Government Electrical Undertakings:

Cables. January 29, 1963. E.S.B. 37145/62.
Kitchen Equipment. January 29, 1963. E.S.B. 37146/62.

Ministry of Finance:

Drill Material. February 19, 1963. E.S.B. 37962/62.
Aluminium Sheets. February 12, 1963. E.S.B. 37961/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:

Electrical Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37112/62.*
Metering Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37113/62.*
Switchboard. January 29, 1963. E.S.B. 37142/62.
Electricity Supply. January 22, 1963. E.S.B. 37141/62.

Department of Health:

Adhesive Plaster (Zinc Oxide). February 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37959/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. March 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37956/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. February 22, 1963. E.S.B. 37957/62.*
Pharmaceuticals. March 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37958/62.*

COSTA RICA

Sugar Refinery for the Chamber of Sugar Producers. Closing date not yet known. E.S.B. 37827/62.

EGYPT

Pumping Station; Transformer Stations for Egyptian Desert Development Organisation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to February 9, 1963. E.S.B. 30957/62.

Misr Beida Dyers:

Dye Stuffs. January 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37981/62.*
Dye Stuffs. January 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37982/62.*

Five Year Industrial Plan:

Chemical Laboratory and Workshop Equipment. January 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37967/62.
Fertilizer Plant Extension. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36368/62.*

FORMOSA

Wool Tops for Central Trust of China. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37658/62.*

FRANCE

Supreme Headquarters Allied Power Europe:

Pencils. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 37657/62.*
Stationery. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37656/62.*

HONG KONG

Stoneware Pipes and Specials for Hong Kong Government Stores Department. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37974/62.*

INDIA

Sub-Station Equipment for Mahavashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37933/62.*
Radio Components for Government of Anhdra Pradesh. December 31. E.S.B. 37977/62.
Equipment for Heat Engines Laboratory for Engineering College, Kerala. January 14, 1963. E.S.B. 37968/62.*
Rectifiers for Southern Railway, Madras. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 21, 1963. E.S.B. 34959/62.
Spillway Radial Gates for Public Works Department. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 35230/62.*
Boiler Feed Pumps for Damadar Valley Corporation. Closing date postponed February 7, 1963. E.S.B. 31832/62.

Hindustan Steel Limited:

Enamelled Wire. January 5, 1963. E.S.B. 37923/62.
Switch Board; Circuit Breakers. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 37924/62.

Punjab State Electricity Board:

Oil Testing Apparatus. February 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37928/62.
Testing Instruments. February 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37925/62.
Metering Equipment. February 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37929/62.

Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay:

Dry Grinder. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36675/62.*
Lathe. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36669/62.*
Circular Saw. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36673/62.*
Milling Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 36674/62.*

(*Continued on page* 1291

PACKING? FORWARDING? INSURANCE? TRAVEL? SHIPPING? CUSTOMS CLEARANCES? AIR FREIGHT?

CONSULT AND RELY UPON W. Wingate & Johnston Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1815

LONDON	39/45 Finsbury Square, E.C.2	LEEDS	54 Merrion Street
,,	(Airport) Queens Building	LIVERPOOL	Orleans House, Edmund Street
,,	201/205 Long Lane	NEWCASTLE	65 Quayside
,,	6 Burrel Street	LEICESTER	15 Rutland Street
,,	61 Ewer Street	GLASGOW	200 St. Vincent Street
MANCHESTER	Corn Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Street	PARIS	8 Rue d'Enghien
,,	(Airport) Building No. 55	TORONTO	217 Bay Street
SOUTHAMPTON	18 Canute Road	NEW YORK	11 Broadway
		MONTREAL	300 St. Sacrement

Associated with WINGATE & JOHNSTON (TRAVEL) LTD., 34 Bruton St., LONDON, W.1

FOR DEPENDABILITY

CONNECTING WITH A NETWORK OF RELIABLE AGENTS OVERSEAS

AMERICA TODAY

The outlook for U.K. exports to the United States is excellent. In a market which annually takes almost one-tenth of total U.K. exports, the prospects have been improved by a growing mood of confidence.

This is one conclusion reached by our Intelligence Department in a recent report on the United States economy. But many other important questions are considered in this report, questions of vital interest to all businessmen contemplating selling to the United States. Copies of the report, which is illustrated with diagrams, can be obtained from any of our branches. Alternatively, please get in touch with any of our specialised Foreign branches.

London: Chief Foreign Branch,
168 Fenchurch Street, EC3
West End Foreign Branch,
1 Pall Mall East, SW1
Birmingham: 61 Colmore Row
Bradford: 25 Kirkgate
Liverpool: 38 Old Hall Street
Manchester: 94 Portland Street

BARCLAYS BANK

Money is our business - throughout the world

LAND OF GREEN GINGER PRINTERIE

ESTABLISHED 1832

In the contest for Sales it is essential Packs and Containers should be well dressed

Harlands of Hull *can supply a complete service—from the initial designing to the finished article.*

SPECIALITIES . . .

CAMEO EMBOSSED SEALS

LABELS - in the reel or die cut - All papers and foils - ungummed, gummed, self-stick

TAGS - all shapes

BOX TOPS in wide variety

Designs and quotations free

Head Office & Works

M. HARLAND & SON LIMITED

LAND OF GREEN GINGER · HULL
EAST YORKSHIRE · ENGLAND

BROOK
ALWAYS for your ELECTRIC MOTORS

1/25th to 650 H.P.

Brook Motors are "INTERNATIONAL."
Made to comply with most standards and to operate anywhere in the world.

BROOK ELECTRIC MOTORS

BROOK MOTORS LTD.
Huddersfield

62/19.

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works:

Moulding Machines. February 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37917/62.
Hand Grinders. January 21, 1963. E.S.B. 37915/62.
Core Turnover and Strip Unit. February 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37919/62.
Core Sand Batch Type Mills. February 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37918/62.
Rotating Table Shotblast Plant. February 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37916/62.

IRAN

Imperial Iranian Army:

Chemicals. January 19, 1963. E.S.B. 37948/62.
High Pressure Ventilator. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37950/62.

IRAQ

Short Wave Treatment Apparatus for Ministry of Health. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 36883/62.*

Ministry of Oil:

Pipes and Fittings. January 6, 1963. E.S.B. 37947/62.
Hand Tools and Instruments. January 26, 1963. E.S.B. 37951/62.

Ministry of Defence:

Paint. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37942/62.*
Textiles. December 31. E.S.B. 37943/62.*
Paint Brushes. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37944/62.*

KUWAIT

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

Floodlighting Equipment. January 6, 1963. E.S.B. 37954/62.*
Oils and Greases. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 37966/62.*

MALAYA

Tractors and Dozers for Public Works Department. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 38250/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Electronic Stroboscope for General Post Office, Wellington. January 23, 1963. E.S.B. 38249/62.*
Paper Tape. January 25, 1963. E.S.B. 37985/62.*

PAKISTAN

Hospital Equipment for Government of East Pakistan. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 38251/62.*

Pakistan Western Railway:

Electrodes and Rods. December 31. E.S.B. 38229/62.*
Hose Pipe (Rubber). December 31. E.S.B. 38230/62.*

Pakistan Telegraph and Telephone Department:

Telephone Equipment. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 37984/62.*
Magneto Testing Telephones. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37983/62.*

Directorate of Supply:

Hospital Apparatus and Equipment. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 38258/62.*
Vehicles. January 2, 1963. E.S.B. 38263/62.*
Vehicles. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 38264/62.*
Hospital Equipment. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 38265/62.*

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Medicine, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for Direccao Provincial Dos Servicos De Fazenda E Contabilidade. February 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37978/62.

SINGAPORE

Sterilizing Equipment for Director of Public Works. January 22, 1963. E.S.B. 37941/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Voltage Regulators for South African Broadcasting Corp. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 38221/62.
Auto-Analysers for Natal Provincial Administration. January 9, 1963. E.S.B. 38271/62.*

South African Railways:

Railway Marshalling Yard Equipment. February 1, 1963. E.S.B. 37635/62.
Railway Signalling Apparatus. May 3, 1963. E.S.B. 37636/62.

Cape Provincial Administration:

Kitchenware. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37992/62.*
Brushes. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37989/62.*
Scientific Apparatus. January 18, 1963. E.S.B. 37995/62.*
Chip and Manilla Board. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 37988/62.*
Cane; Raffia. January 15, 1963. E.S.B. 37990/62.*
Tools (Hand and Garden). January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 37993/62.*
Folder; Scissors. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 37991/62.*
Motor Graders. January 11, 1963. E.S.B. 38222/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Photographic and Printing Materials for Central Purchasing Authority. January 4, 1963. E.S.B. 37975/62.*

THAILAND

Wheel Profile Truing Machine for State Railway of Thailand. January 22, 1963. E.S.B. 38238/62.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Street Lighting Fittings for Electricity Commission. January 28, 1963. E.S.B. 37648/62.*
X-Ray Therapy Apparatus for Central Tender Board. January 7, 1963. E.S.B. 37647/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Transformers for Bureau of Reclamation. January 10, 1963. E.S.B. 38266/62.*
Hydraulic Turbines for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. January 8, 1963. E.S.B. 38268/62.*
Turbines and Generators for Washington Public Power Supply System. January 3, 1963. E.S.B. 38267/62.

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (inquiries by telephone: City 5757, Ext. 427), on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia

Market report on kitchen hardware. (E.S.B. 34761/62.)

Bolivia

Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 2267/2 G.)

Brazil

Industrial and trade developments – October 1962. (C.R.E. 1251(3)G.)

British Honduras

Inquiry in respect of clothing factory project; prefabricated building. (E.S.B. 38136/62.)
Inquiry for agricultural machinery; building materials; earthmoving, welding, machine shop and office equipment; vehicles. (E.S.B. 38135/62.)

Burma

Agency inquiry for textiles; hardware; paper; household goods. (E.S.B. 37356/62.)
Agency inquiry for miscellaneous goods. (E.S.B. 37355/62.)
Agency inquiry for textiles; hardware; building materials; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 36951/62.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for rubber dinghies. (E.S.B. 37564/62.)
Agency inquiry for tape recorders; radio receivers. (E.S.B. 38351/62.)
Federal government contracts. (E.S.B. 2676/62.)

Colombia

Economic report, July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 2478G.)

Finland

Agency inquiry for cardigan sets; blouses; carpets and rugs. (E.S.B. 37301/62.)
Agency inquiry for oils. (E.S.B. 37796/62.)
Agency inquiry for steel wire; crawler tractor components. (E.S.B. 37780/62.
Agency inquiry for oil heating burners. (E.S.B. 37841/62.)

France

Agency inquiry for earth moving equipment. (E.S.B. 37588/62.)
Agency inquiry for men's clothing. (E.S.B. 37885/62.)
Agency inquiry for components for sound equipment; electronic components. (E.S.B. 38013/62.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 37487/62.)
Inquiry for frozen foods. (E.S.B. 37555/62.)
Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 1100/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic of)

Agency inquiry for plastics foils and sheetings. (E.S.B. 37557/62.)
Inquiry for furniture; household articles; giftware. (E.S.B. 37756/62.)
Inquiry for camping equipment. (E.S.B. 37884/62.)
Economic report – December 3-9, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, December 1, 1962 – fresh cut flowers. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana

Inquiry for parking meters. (E.S.B. 37454/62.)

Greece

Inquiry for ceramics machinery and equipment. (E.S.B. 38089/62.)

Indonesia

Economic report – September 1962. (C.R.E. 2799/62.)

Iraq

Economic report – October 1962. (C.R.E. 1802/62.)

Israel

Agency inquiry for electric lamps; record players and tape recorders; vacuum cleaners. (E.S.B. 37591/62.)

Italy

Agency inquiry for aircraft and accessories. (E.S.B. 37038/62.)
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics. (E.S.B. 38061/62.)
Agency inquiry for rubber sanitary products; pharmaceutical products. (E.S.B. 38067/62.)
Agency inquiry for tanning materials and extracts. (E.S.B. 37727/62.)
Agency inquiry for paints; paint sprayers and equipment. (E.S.B. 37842/62.)
Agency inquiry for building insulation materials; waterproofing materials; chemicals; glues. (E.S.B. 38019/62.)

Kenya/Uganda

Economic report – July-September 1962. (C.R.E. 5605/G.)

Libya

Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 38051/62.)

(*Continued on next page*)

knowledge
through close contact with Dominion affairs

information
on all aspects of commercial and industrial activity

experience
gained during one hundred years of banking

service
first-class and up-to-date

Bank of New Zealand

Incorporated with limited liability in New Zealand in 1861

London Main Office: 1 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4
MANAGER: T. C. Hiddleston

Piccadilly Circus Office: 54 Regent Street W1
Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand

Over 380 Branches and Agencies

GLOBAL BANKING SERVICE

Contributing to Japan's economic expansion has been one of the Bank of Kobe's many notable achievements. As one of the select authorized foreign exchange banks, its international network of correspondents provides world-wide banking service. For your every banking need, it pays to consult with the experts of the Bank of Kobe first.

THE BANK of KOBE LTD.
Head Office: Kobe, Japan
146 Branches throughout Japan
Representative Offices: London, New York

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Mali (Republic of)
Inquiry for cement vibrator equipment; match making machinery. (E.S.B. 37778/62.)

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for builders hardware. (E.S.B. 38026/62.)
Agency inquiry for metallurgical products. (E.S.B. 35503/62.)

New Zealand
Agency inquiry for cellulose acetate. (E.S.B. 35366/62.)

Norway
Agency inquiry for office machinery. (E.S.B. 35386/62.)

Peru
Inquiry for television receivers. (E.S.B. 37701/62.)
Economic report – September 1962. (C.R.E. 1823/62.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Agency inquiry for greetings cards. (E.S.B. 37218/62.)

Sarawak and North Borneo
Hospital projects. (E.S.B. 29323/62.)

South Africa
Agency inquiry for motor components; engineering tools; hardware. (E.S.B. 36258/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 37781/62.)

Sweden/Czechoslovakia
Trade agreement. (C.R.E. 10414/55.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for steel wire and strip; textiles for mattress and sun blinds; tin plate. (E.S.B. 37210/62.)
Agency inquiry for woollen knitwear. (E.S.B. 37596/62.)
Inquiry for steel forged clamps. (E.S.B. 37789/62.)
Market report on musical instruments. (E.S.B. 35108/62.)

Syria
Inquiry for tyres. (E.S.B. 38008/62.)

Tunisia
Agency inquiry for surgical instruments; surgical, medical and laboratory equipment. (E.S.B. 37800/62.)
Inquiry in respect of fishing industry development. (E.S.B. 32432/62.)

Turkey
Economic report, October 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

United States of America
Inquiry for men's wear and accessories; novelties; speciality foodstuffs; antiques; smokers' novelties. (E.S.B. 35982/62.)
Inquiry for nails. (E.S.B. 37072/62.)
Inquiry for soap. (E.S.B. 37512/62.)
Inquiry for artificial flowers; toys; novelties and giftwear. (E.S.B. 37774/62.)
American international contractors. (E.S.B. 25876/62.)

Venezuela
Inquiry for leather belting. (E.S.B. 37887/62.)

The Foreiga Exchange Market

'The Nature and Efficiency of the Foreign Exchange Market' (Jerome L. Stein) is the fortieth number in the series *Essays in International Finance* published by Princeton University. Inquiries for copies to International Finance Section, Department of Economics, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey, United States.

CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN

Export Invoices for all Commonwealth Countries,
E.F.T.A. Certificates
and Portuguese Declarations of Cargo

Complete price list on request

For our unequalled return of post service – write, wire or phone

THE CHATSWORTH PRESS & PAPER CO., LTD.
39, WATERLOO ROAD, LONDON, N.W.2. Tel: Gladstone 9861 (3 lines)

Tariff, Customs, Import and Other Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Import Control Regulations

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. R.2034, Published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 7, 1962 sets out the Import Control Regulations published for 1963 as follows:

Paragraph 1.—The following goods are hereby exempted from the provisions of Government Notice No. 1918, dated December 6, 1957, and may be imported into the Republic of South Africa, from any country, without an import permit:—

Customs Tariff Item No.	Description
Ex 13	Raw coffee.
45	Tea.
71	Laces, lace curtaining, lace flouncing and lace embroidery in the piece, or in the form of insertions or medallions.
Ex 73 Ex 87 Ex 113 Ex 250	Caps, rivets and eyelets; eyelets, eyes and hooks.
Ex 73 Ex 259 Ex 335	Waistbanding in the piece.
Ex 73	Elastic, tape, braid, webbing and ribbon, bindings, cloth labels and tabs with woven inscriptions.
Ex 73 Ex 113 Ex 118 Ex 146 Ex 250 Ex 259 Ex 335	Belt backing, textile trimmings and motifs, fringing, edging and insertion, elastic trouser bands and bindings; cap peaks and shapes of peaks, of rubber, fibre, patent leather and/or plastic and cap and hat sweatbands and chevrettes of leather and/or imitation leathers; adjustable shoulder straps for women's underwear; suspender end and grips, slides and buckles; plain single piece shirt studs other than metal, ordinarily used in the clothing industry; needles (all kinds); buckles (other than ornamental) and metal fasteners therefor; buckle slides, including shoulder straps, slides and links; metal fasteners for buttons; button and buckle moulds; dies and cutters; hooks, hooks and eyes; hooks and bars and waist hooks; eyeletted tape; hook and eye tape; pressed button tape; loops and loopings for the overall and clothing industry; pins; pyjama girdles; dressing gown girdles and cord; snap fasteners; safety pins; pads and shields; sprat heads; thimbles; trouser clips and slides; whalebone and other supports, including those of celluloid and plastic.
Ex 73	Buttonhole gimp.
Ex 73 Ex 76 Ex 77 Ex 78 Ex 80 Ex 335	Welts and/or knitted ribbing.
Ex 73	Separable slide fasteners and parts; adjustable slide fasteners.
Ex 76	Raw cotton including linters.
Ex 76 Ex 77 Ex 78 Ex 79 Ex 80	Yarn, threads and twists (excluding any yarn of wool, synthetic or man-made fibre or mixtures thereof, single or plied, dyed or undyed, bleached or unbleached, prepared on cones, hanks, skeins, balls, etc., for use as hand-knitting yarn for retail sale).
Ex 77	Wool fibre, raw wool and wool tops and dyed wool tops.
Ex 78	Man-made staple fibres.
Ex 118	Spare parts and needles for industrial sewing and knitting machines.
Ex 140	Sewing machines, not being industrial machinery, of a free-on-board cost not exceeding R.25 each; needles and spare parts for all domestic sewing machines.
Ex 189	Anti-friction and lubricating grease.
Ex 195	Motor spirit.
Ex 199	Oils, lubricant.
Ex 200	Paraffin, crude oil, transformer oils and fuel oils.
Ex 205	Plastic sheeting, in rolls, other than foam plastic.
Ex 239	Additives in bulk for mixing with bulk motor spirit and bulk lubricating oils.
Ex 281	Atlases, charts, globes and maps.
Ex 259 Ex 264	Typewriter erasers.
Ex 284	Books, printed, and printed music, newspapers and periodicals, n.e.e., but excluding the following: Foreign unauthorized prints of any copyright works the importation of which is prohibited; advertising matter elsewhere enumerated; magazines and periodical publications of a class or kind embracing science-fiction, fantastic stories, screen, detective, sex, western, love and true or confession stories and similar publications; publications commonly known as 'comics'; publications which present the narrative mainly in pictorial form; and back numbers of magazines and periodical publications of whatsoever nature, shipped on a date more than two months from date of issue.
Ex 291	Duplicating machine ink.
Ex 295	Tracing paper.
Ex 296 Ex 335	Printed whalebone and other collar supports including those of cardboard, celluloid and plastic, and collar packing pieces of celluloid, plastic, cardboard and/or reinforced cardboard.
Ex 296	Printed envelopes in which paper dressmaking patterns are imported.
Ex 296	Printed cloth labels and tabs; dressmaking pattern catalogues.
Ex 296	Stencil sheets for duplicating.
Ex 118 Ex 296	Paper dressmaking patterns with printed instructions; knitting leaflets; technical leaflets; paper transfers for hosiery manufacture; printed pattern paper for clothing industry.
Ex 297 Ex 326	Pen nibs, pen holders, drawing pins, wooden pencils, refill leads and woodcased crayons.
Ex 146 Ex 326 Ex 335	Drawing and mathematical sets; set squares; protractors; school rulers; set squares, compasses, dividers, and protractors of cheap school type.
Ex 335	Plain paper patterns for dressmaking; tailors' chalk; jute paddings.

NOTE (1). – The articles appearing in paragraph 1 of this notice shall also be exempt from the production of permits when they are imported under rebate of customs duty under the Second or Third Schedule of the Customs Act, No. 55 of 1955, as amended.

NOTE (2). – The meaning to be ascribed to any of the descriptions of articles in paragraph 1 of this notice shall be the meanings attached to similarly numbered items in the First Schedule of the Customs Act, No. 55 of 1955, as amended.

Paragraph 2.—The following goods may be imported into the Republic of South Africa, provided the importer is in possession of a suitable valid import permit:—

Such import permits will be issued in respect of the goods mentioned in this paragraph to registered importers of such goods as follows:

(a) In the case of merchants who import the goods for re-sale purposes – according to such quotas as may be authorized from time to time; and

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

(b) in the case of manufacturers who require the goods for processing in their own factories – according to their current consumption of such goods.

MERCHANTS

Initial allocations in respect of merchant importers are now in the course of preparation and will be posted before December 15, 1962. Thereafter application for additional facilities should be made on the form Excon. 74 (which is appended to this notice) in conformity with such additional quotas as may be authorized from time to time.

MANUFACTURERS

Additional import facilities required to bring up a manufacturer's stocks (and unused permits) of the goods mentioned in this paragraph to a six months' level at the current rate of consumption, will be granted to manufacturers at any time on application.

Application for such additional import facilities should be made on the form Excon. 74 (which is appended to this notice).

The attention of all importers is, however, directed to the recent announcement by the Hon. the Minister of Economic Affairs in which he stated that, in the determination of import facilities, cognizance would be taken of the local availability of such goods.

Aeroplanes, gliders and other aircraft.
Artists' materials.
Butchers' equipment and supplies, viz.:
- (i) Bacon slicers.
  Meat saws, hand.
  Mincing machines.
  Butchers' blocks and other items of butchers' machinery.
- (ii) Sausage casings.

Capital plant and equipment, excluding those mentioned in paragraph 5.
Dairy utensils and machinery.
Disinfectants.
Drugs (finished), medical preparations and medicines other than ethical preparations.
Drugs (finished), medicinal preparations and medicines, ethical preparations only.
Farm lighting plants.
Film, viz.:
- (i) Cinematograph films.
- (ii) Photographic films.

Fire-fighting equipment.
Hearing aids.
Horticultural requirements, viz.:
- (i) Flower seeds, bulbs and tubers.
- (ii) Vegetable seeds and pasture seeds.

Insecticides.
Life-saving equipment, viz.:
Life belts, life buoys and other life-saving (including mine rescue) apparatus, gas masks and anti-gas clothing.
Meters, viz.:
Water meters, electricity meters, air meters and gas meters.
Medical, surgical and dental requirements, viz.:
- (i) Surgeons' and medical instruments, appliances and accessories; chiropodists' materials and instruments.
- (ii) Dressings, bandages (rubber bandages, rubber sheeting, elastic stockings).
- (iii) Artificial limbs and appliances, artificial eyes.
- (iv) Dental instruments and materials, including artificial teeth.
- (v) Electro-medical appliances.
- (vi) X-ray equipment, accessories and X-ray film.
- (vii) Teething necklaces, safety sponges, feeding bottles and tooth and throat brushes, invalid chairs.

Office equipment, viz.:
- (i) Duplicating machines, addressing machines, dictating machines, reproduction machines, steel filing cabinets, typewriters, hand stapling machines and other similar office machines.
- (ii) Computors, coin-counting machines and sorting machines.
- (iii) Calculating machines, cash registers and tabulators.

Optical goods, viz.:
- (i) Spectacles, eyeglasses, optical appliances and sunglasses.
- (ii) Binoculars, field glasses, opera glasses, telescopes.

Photographic chemicals and photographic paper.
Raw materials, excluding those mentioned in paragraph 5.
Scientific and laboratory apparatus, instruments and equipment.
Steel safes and strong-room doors.
Stapling machines and wiring machines.
Survey instruments and equipment.
Tractors, viz.:
- (i) Agricultural tractors.
- (ii) Attachments for agricultural tractors.

Trawl nets and other commercial fishing nets.
Tower bells.
Tools not being agricultural implements or machine tools.
Weighing machines, scales and balances (not being laboratory instruments).
Veterinary instruments, appliances and remedies.
Maintenance spares, consumable stores and accessories for all the above-mentioned goods, excluding those mentioned in paragraph 5.
Spares and accessories for motor vehicles, motor cycles, motor scooters and mopeds.
Spares and accessories for pedal cycles.
Consumable stores and accessories for office machines.
Waterproof interlining and rubberized piece-goods.
Tracing cloth.
Elastic fabrics, not woven or knitted.
Woven or knitted piece-goods, including elastic fabrics and embroidered piece-goods, and circular knitted piece-goods.
Jute piece-goods (excluding bagging or sacking, hessian and tarpaulin).

Paragraph 3.—Permits for the importation of the vehicles and material mentioned in this paragraph, viz.:

Motor cars.
Commercial vehicles
Motor cycles.
Motor scooters.
Mopeds and auxiliary engines, including outboard motors.

and C.K.D. material for the above will be issued to registered importers of such vehicles and material in accordance with such import quotas as the Hon. the Minister of Economic Affairs will authorize from time to time.

Paragraph 4.—(1) Quotas for the importation of the goods enumerated in this paragraph will be determined from time to time and the relevant import permits will be issued in accordance with such quotas to registered importers.

(2) The Hon. the Minister of Economic Affairs has authorized the following quotas for 1963:
- (a) For Group A goods:
  Initial quotas equal to 60 per cent. of the average annual imports during 1959 and 1960.
- (b) For Group B goods, general merchandise only:
  Initial quotas equal to 30 per cent. of an importer's assessment basis.
- (c) For rice:
  Initial quotas equal to 50 per cent. of 1960 imports.

GROUP A

Animals, living.
Books, viz.:
- (i) Directories, guide books, year books, chemists' prescription books, catalogues, price lists and trade publications.
- (ii) Pocket diaries and refills.

Clocks and watches, excluding gold and silver cased.
Clothing, viz.:
- (i) Second-hand overcoats.
- (ii) Handkerchiefs and handkerchiefs in the piece.
- (iii) Infants' knitted outwear not exceeding 20 inches chest measurements, infants' nightwear not exceeding 27 inches length, infants' petticoats not exceeding 18 inches in length, bibs and feeders.

Crockery and glassware, viz.:
- (i) Household crockery (excluding ornaments).
- (ii) Household glassware (excluding ornaments).

Domestic equipment, viz.:
- (i) Vacuum cleaners.
- (ii) Hedge shears, pruners and secateurs.
- (iii) Oil lamps and lanterns, L/P lamps and lanterns, L/P gas heaters, paraffin and petrol irons, metal torches (excluding batteries).
- (iv) Food mincers, food mixers, vacuum flasks.
- (v) Cutlery, spoons and forks (including blanks), scissors (excluding gold or silver or gold or silver-plated), steel carving sets, strainers, sieves, egg beaters, egg whisks, bacon slicers, graters, tin openers, skimmers, patty pans, icing sets, cake makers, padlocks.
- (vi) Room air conditioners.

Firearms, including airguns, gas pistols and humane killers, and ammunition.
Hairdressing equipment, viz.:
- (i) Razors and shavers.
- (ii) Razor blades.
- (iii) Hair clippers.
- (iv) Hairdriers.
- (v) Barbers' rubber combs.
- (vi) Shaving brushes.

Hotel kitchen equipment, viz.:
- (i) Dishwashing equipment.
- (ii) Glasswashing equipment.
- (iii) Vegetable peelers.
- (iv) Food slicers.
- (v) Food mixers.
- (vi) Expresso coffee machines.

South Africa (*Continued*)

Knitting machines (industrial and domestic).
Musical instruments, viz.:
(i) Organs and harmoniums.
(ii) Pianos.
(iii) Gramophones.
(iv) Piano accordions and harmonicas.
Pens and pencils, viz.:
(i) Fountain pens, ballpoint pens and refills therefor.
(ii) Self-propelling pencils, ballpoint pencils and refills therefor.
Oil baize and oil cloth.
Photographic apparatus, viz.:
(i) Cameras and camera accesories.
(ii) Projectors, including slide projectors.
Sewing machines, viz.:
(i) Industrial machines.
(ii) Domestic machines with a free-on-board price exceeding R.25 each.
Smokers' pipes.

GROUP B

(i) Books and periodicals, viz.:
Foreign unauthorized prints of any copyright works the importation of which is prohibited; magazines and periodical publications of a class or kind embracing science-fiction, fantastic stories, screen, detective, sex, western, love and true confession stories and similar publications; publications commonly known as 'comics' publications which present the narrative mainly in pictorial form; and back numbers of magazines and periodical publications of whatsoever nature, shipped on a date more than two months from the date of issue.
(ii) Juke boxes, pin tables, novelty tables, coin-operated machines and amusement machines.
(iii) Motor cars, built up, whether new or used, with a retail list price exceeding R.1,900, when new.
(iv) General merchandise.
(v) Rice.
(vi) All other items not included in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Paragraph 5.—Goods mentioned in this paragraph may be imported into the Republic of South Africa only if the goods are specifically described in the relevant import permit. Importers wishing to import any of the goods detailed in this paragraph may convert their import permits into specific permits (in which the goods to be imported are described), provided—

(i) the goods to be imported under the specific permit applied for, fall within the same general category as the goods detailed in the original import permit issued;
(ii) the importer surrenders R.2 of his original import permit for every R.1 of a specific permit required for the importation of the goods mentioned in this paragraph;

As a concession to importers of goods detailed in this paragraph, the first R.5,000 of an importer's total annual quota received may be converted for a specific permit on the basis of R1 for R1.

Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods
Ex 3	Biscuits (excluding dog biscuits), cakes, puddings, pastry and bread, including diabetic bread.
Ex 13	Coffee (roasted or ground; mixed; substitutes for coffee).
Ex 14	Confectionery, including slab chocolate, ice-cream mixes made with sugar, sweetened cocoa or chocolate, sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, chow-chow, Christmas stockings, crackers or bon-bons and surprise packets, but excluding ice-cream, ginger preserved in syrup or brine or otherwise and candied ginger.
Ex 15	Millet and manna.
Ex 18	Extracts and essences for food or flavouring, including concentrated soup.
Ex 19	Fish (fresh, dried, cured, salted or otherwise preserved or prepared and whether tinned or not), including fry and ova, caviare, lax, lobster and fish pastes, but excluding salted herrings and kippered herrings.
Ex 21	Infants' foods; patent or proprietary cornflour or other farinaceous and cereal foods.
Ex 22	Fruits; fresh or green; bottled, tinned or otherwise preserved including candied peel, dried fruit and fruit pulp, but excluding dates, glace cherries and tamarinds.
Ex 23	Gelatine (animal or vegetable).
Ex 24	Dextrinized starch, adhesives and glue, in bulk, but excluding vegetable gum.
Ex 27	Jams, jellies and honey; pudding, cake and jelly powders, ice-cream mixes, n.e.e.
29	Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli.
30	Meats (fresh, frozen, salted, cured, cooked or otherwise prepared or preserved and whether tinned or not,) soups and similar substances used as food.
31	Meat pastes, potted or tinned.
32	Milk, in sweetened condensed, unsweetened condensed, desiccated or other form, and including skimmed or separated milk; cream.
Ex 34	Onions.
35	Soya beans; groundnuts; vanilla beans; leguminous seeds (including peas, beans and lentils), n.e.e. (dried whole, split, ground or otherwise prepared).
36	Pickles, sauces, chutneys and other condiments, including soy for the manufacture of condiments.
39	Salt; table, rock, diary and common.
Ex 41	Coriander seed, whole; or prepared in any form; prepared spices; all culinary herbs.
Ex 42	Starch, excluding potato starch.
Ex 43	Loaf and cube sugar and glucose.
Ex 46	Vegetables: tinned or otherwise preserved (including tomato pastes, pulp, puree and extracts).
49	Beverages not exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit: fruit juices, cordials, syrups and other kinds.
50 (b) and (c)	Liqueurs, cordials, mixed potable spirits and other potable spirits, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
52	Wines, all types, including champagne.
54	Cigarettes.
55	Gorak or goracco, and hookah mixture, and all imitations or substitutes therefor or for tobacco.
56	Snuff.
57	Tobacco, manufactured.
58	Tobacco, unmanufactured.
Ex 59	Jute bags (lined or unlined), and bags made from plastic other other material, of a kind used for the packing of goods.
61	Blankets and rugs; shawls, n.e.e.; sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs and known as kaffir sheets; blanketing; padded quilts.
62	Candlewick.
Ex 63 (a)	Carpeting in the piece.
Ex 63 (d)	Feltbase floor coverings, in lengths or otherwise.
Ex 65	All clothing (including infants' napkins), excluding second-hand overcoats, infants' knitted outerwear not exceeding 20 inches chest measurement, infants' nightwear not exceeding 27 inches in length, infants' petticoats not exceeding 18 inches in length, bibs and feeders.
66	Shawls.
67	Furs, including fur skins, muffs and articles of apparel.
68	Gloves.
Ex 69	Hats, caps, bonnets and berets, but excluding hoods, shapes and rubber bathing caps.
70	Hosiery, finished or unfinished.
Ex 73 (1)	Face cloths; scarves; hairbows; stoles; braces; suspenders and belts (not leather); sanitary pads; towels, sanitary and other; embroidered or woven badges; boot and shoe laces; towels, face cloths and bath mats of woven terry towelling; dish cloths, floor cloths, floor swabs, scouring cloths and similar cleaning cloths; collars; neckwear.
73 (2)	Ties.
Ex 79	Jute fibre; jute bagging, sacking and hessian.
Ex 81	Twine, rope and cordage.
Ex 84	Baths.
Ex 87	Wood screws and roofing screws of metal.
Ex 87	Bolts and nuts, of metal.
90	Buckets, household and sanitary of metal.
Ex 95	Chains, excluding transmission chains.
Ex 97	Conveyors; differential chain hoists; triple spun gear chain hoists.
Ex 100	Cylinders of a type used for liquid petroleum gas.
Ex 101	Milk cans and milk buckets.
Ex 102	Enamellware and domestic holloware, excluding pressings and stampings in the rough, strainers, sieves, graters, skimmers and patty pans.
110	Furniture, metal, including springs.
Ex 113 (3)	Electric floor polishers, including vacuum cleaner, floor polisher combinations.
Ex 113 (5)	Lawn mowers, excluding mowers with cut in excess of 20 inches.
Ex 113 (7)	Domestic laundry washing machines.

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods
Ex 113 (11)	Metal venetian blinds.
Ex 115	Vacuum or gas-filled electric lamp bulbs, not exceeding 500 watts, of a type commonly used for indoor lighting.
Ex 116 (b)	Miners' safety lamps (cap lamps), electric.
116 (d) (ii)	Portable electric lamps.
117	Lifts, hydraulic or electrical, including the gates and metal doors; hydraulic lifting jacks; and parts for the foregoing.
Ex 118 (a)	Ploughs, except (a) reversible ploughs; (b) ploughs with more than four shares; (c) power-driven rotary ploughs, harrows other than: (a) the offset disc type over 6 ft. 6 in. in width, and (b) the one-way disc type over 6 ft. 6 in. in width; plough shares and discs; buckrakes; cultivators other than power-driven; fertilizer distributors other than power-driven; hammer mills and combination hammer mills; manure spreaders; maize pickers and harvesters; peanut pickers, diggers and harvesters; planters, animal-drawn, tractor-drawn or mounted; potato spinners, diggers and harvesters; shellers and threshers, power-driven.
Ex 118 (c)	Conveyors.
Ex 118 (g)	Serrated saw banding; concrete mixers; conveyors.
Ex 119 (a)	Moulded case circuit breakers; switchgear; fusegear; contactors; earth leakage relays; motor control and sub-station control panels; battery chargers; ballasts for fluorescent lamps; electric generating sets; roof junction boxes; low voltage lighting arrestors; industrial rectifier equipment; liquid motor starters; reactors; distribution boards.
Ex 119 (b)	Batteries and cells, lead-acid accumulator type; battery plates and separators.
119 (c)	Plain copper wire, insulated electric cable and wire.
Ex 119 (g)	Electric conduit tubing, rigid and flexible.
119 (h)	Switches, switch plugs or switch units, switch fuses, switch cover plates. Plugs, sockets or socket outlets, adaptors. Lampholders.
Ex 119 (i)	Electric motors, not less than 1 h.p., excluding single phase motors.
119 (j)	Electric transformers.
Ex 120	Printed or unprinted aluminium foil, backed with paper or plastic, in sheets or in rolls.
Ex 126	Welding electrodes.
Ex 127	Badges, name or number plates, and similar articles (signs) of metal – enamelled, printed, lithographed, embossed, varnished or lacquered.
132	Perambulators and baby carts.
134(1) and/*en*(6)	Pipes, piping, tubes and fittings.
Ex 136	Windmills; working heads; turbine pumps other than submersible.
Ex 139	Household refrigerators, deep freezers, ice-cream cabinets and frozen food display cabinets.
Ex 143	Stoves, ranges, coppers, grates, ovens and steam-jacketed pans, not being for industrial or manufacturing purposes, but excluding L/P gas heaters. Switches for electric stoves and hot-plates; electrical cooking and heating appliances, not being for industrial purposes, but excluding (a) heating resistance units for stoves, hot-plates and ovens, (b) laboratory drying or heating ovens and furnaces and laboratory incubators, (c) hair dryers and curlers, (d) electrically-heated dish-washing machines, glasswashing machines and 'Expresso' coffee machines being hotel kitchen equipment.
Ex 147	Scrapers.
Ex 153	Barbed and other fencing wire; baling wire.
Ex 154 (2), (3) and/*en* (4)	Gramradios, radio receiving sets and television receiving sets, assembled or unassembled, with or without cabinets, and including cabinets, imported separately, but excluding gramradio turntable units and also motors, pick-ups and record changers for gramradios, imported separately
155	Wire netting.
Ex 156	Wire rope.
158	Natural asphalt and bitumen (including rock asphalt); petroleum bitumen; bitumen emulsions and mastics.
Ex 162	Cements and concrete proofers (including hydraulic lime, roofing and similar prepared adhesive cements and other adhesives), but excluding 'white' cement for building purposes.
Ex 167	Baths, cisterns, lavatory basins, sanitary pans, sinks, urinals and other sanitaryware of earthenware and stoneware, including porcelainware.
Ex 168	Abrasive paper and cloth (excluding resin-bonded abrasives and water paper); abrasive wheels.
186	Tiles.
Ex 203 (i)	Paints, ready mixed for use; and enamels, poster colours, flat oil paints and sheet-marking oils; colour washes and distempers in paste or powder form; colours ground in oil, but excluding artists' colours.
204	Polishes.
Ex 205	Thermosetting resin-laminated decorative plastic sheeting and sheets; plastic tubing; household articles made wholly or mainly of moulded or extruded plastic material.
Ex 227	Fertilizers.
249	Tooth powders, tooth paste and tooth washes.
Ex 250	Transmission belts and belting; conveyor belts and belting.
Ex 251	Boots and shoes, excluding ballet dancing shoes, skating boots and spiked running shoes.
252	Harness and saddlery.
Ex 253	Hose: rubber, canvas or plastic.
257 (1), (2) and/*en* (3)	Ladies' handbags, children's handbags and golf bags.
260	Rubber pneumatic tyre covers and tubes.
Ex 264	Brushes, brooms, whisk brushes, feather dusters and mops, but excluding artists' or signwriters' brushes and shaving brushes.
Ex 265	Manufactures of cane, bamboo, ratan and osiers.
Ex 269	Furniture, wooden, wicker, cane and grass; wooden venetian blinds; innerspring mattresses.
Ex 270	Handles, wooden.
273	Plywood.
Ex 279	Wood, excluding veneer sheets.
Ex 280	Wood wool and wood meal.
Ex 282	Printed or unprinted paper bags (including transparent cellulose bags and pictorial seed packets of paper), and bags made of aluminium foil backed or lined with paper.
285	Cardboard boxes, jars, cups and cartons, and paper cups, printed or otherwise.
Ex 286	Labels, tickets and address tags or tabs, flat or in rolls, made of aluminium foil (printed or unprinted) backed with paper or plastic material; paper serviettes; paper doilies and paper mats.
Ex 287	Pulpboard for building purposes.
Ex 295	Sanitary paper; waxed paper; gummed paper tape; pressure-sensitive adhesive paper, including masking tape.
Ex 296	Printed, ruled, lithographed or embossed labels, tickets and address tags or tabs, flat or in rolls, but excluding cloth labels and tabs. Loose-leaf covers and binders; letter or document files in book or folder form; plain stationery (including envelopes) of paper and/or paperboard.
Ex 300	Tower clocks and parts therefor.
Ex 302	Gold and silver plate and gold and silver-plated ware, but excluding communion sets and rolled-gold or gilt wristlet for watches.
Ex 303	Gramophone and phonograph records.
Ex 304	Jewellery and imitation jewellery (including rolled-gold, enamel or gilt jewellery; cut or polished precious stones or imitations thereof; pearls and imitations thereof; ornamental hat pins, hairpins and buckles; bangles, necklaces, girdles, muff chains, clasps and similar articles of adornment); but excluding jewellers' findings.
Ex 309	Artificial flowers.
Ex 310	Fireworks of all descriptions.
Ex 318	Felt, dampcourse and similar substances, in rolls or otherwise, for building purposes, including the wrapping of water pipes.
Ex 322	Matches.
Ex 335	Articles of paper and/or paperboard not classifiable elsewhere in the Customs Tariff, e.g., towels, tissues, novelties, decorations, etc., but excluding collar supports of cardboard and collar packing pieces of cardboard and/or reinforced cardboard and plain paper patterns for dressmaking, and also excluding merit stars, paper shapes and gummed paper squares; badges and signs of plastic or plastic and metal.

NOTE 1. – The goods appearing in paragraph 5 of this notice shall be exempt from the production of specific permits when they are imported under rebate of customs duty under the Second Schedule to the Customs Act No. 55 of 1955, as amended.

South Africa (*Continued*)

NOTE 2. – Nothing in this notice absolves an importer from the obligation of also complying with the provisions of other legislation relating to the importation of goods into the Republic of South Africa.

NOTE 3. – The meaning to be ascribed to any description of articles in the above list shall be the meaning attached to similarly numbered items in the First Schedule to the Customs Act, No. 55 of 1955, as amended.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

1. Government Notice No. R. 1191 dated December 8, 1961, applies to 1962 import permits and the above notice now published applies to 1963 import permits.
2. The attention of importers is drawn to the following changes:
   (a) The free list. During 1962 only plastic sheeting in rolls exceeding 0.005 inches in thickness could be imported without an import permit. This has now been amended to include all plastic sheeting in rolls.
   (b) The following goods have been deleted from paragraph 4 of Group A goods and added to paragraph 2:
   Films, viz.:
   (i) Cinematographic films.
   (ii) Photographic films.
   Horticultural requirements, viz.:
   (i) Flower seeds, bulbs and tubers.
   (ii) Vegetable seeds and pasture seeds.
   Office equipment, viz.:
   (i) Duplicating machines, addressing machines, dictating machines, reproduction machines, steel filing cabinets, typewriters, hand stapling machines and other similar office machines.
   (ii) Computors, coin-counting machines and sorting machines.
   (iii) Calculating machines, cash registers and tabulators.
   Photographic chemicals and photographic paper.
   (c) Outboard motors have now been grouped under paragraph 3.
   (d) It is no longer necessary to make special provisions for the importation of knitting wool which is now grouped under paragraph 4 of group B goods and which may be imported under general merchandise import permits. The assessment basis of importers of knitting wool (also the importers of buttons) have accordingly been increased in relation to past imports of these commodities.
   (e) The following goods have been deleted from the restricted list:

Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods
2	Baking powder and yeast.
Ex 4	Bone meal, blood meal, meat meal, and precipitated bone phosphate in bulk, for use as, or for the manufacture of, cattle or poultry food.
5	Butter.
6	Butterine and butter substitutes, margarine, ghee, compound lard and vegetable fats, and similar substances for use as food or for cooking.
7	Casein in bulk.
8	Cheese.
11	Chillies; fresh, green or dried (whole, ground, crushed or rubbed); tumeric, ground or unground.
Ex 12	Cocoa in the following forms; block chocolate, mass, paste, slab or other, all unsweetened; cocoa mixed with milk or other food substances.
Ex 14	Ice-cream; ginger preserved in syrup or brine or otherwise (including candied ginger).
15	Corn and other grain; wheat, barley, buckwheat, kaffircorn, maize, oats and rye, whether in the grain, rolled or ground or otherwise prepared; rice.
16	Cream of tartar, acid sodium pyrophosphate and monocalcium phosphate.
17	Eggs, in the shell or whole or part of contents in liquid or dried form.
Ex 18	Amyl and ethyl acetate.
Ex 21	Diabetics' foods; cod-liver oil with malt, extract of malt and other tonic foods.
Ex 22	Glace cherries and tamarinds.
28	Lard and edible meat fats.
33	Edible nuts.
Ex 34	Garlic.
37	Potatoes.
Ex 43	Sugar and sugar substitutes (including candy, icing sugar, golden and maple syrup, jaggery, molasses, treacle, sugar of milk and other kinds of sugar).
Ex 46	Vegetables; fresh or green.
47	Vinegar.
48	Ale, beer, cider, perry and stout, exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit.
51	Waters: mineral, aerated and table.
53	Cigars and cigarillos.
Ex 69	Rubber bathing caps.
Ex 73 (1)	Bedspreads.
Ex 73 (1)	Coat hangers.
Ex 73 (1)	Combs.
Ex 73 (1)	Household linens, including table cloths, serviettes, bedsheets, pillow cases and dusters.
Ex 86	Pedal-cycle lighting equipment of the dynamo type.
Ex 93	Trailers for use with tractors, traction engines, steam wagons, motor trucks and vans, for the conveyance of goods.
98	Crown corks and similar stoppers (not being screw stoppers or swing stoppers), made of metal or other material, used alone or in combination with cork or other substances as stoppers.
104	Fencing material.
Ex 111	Gauze, sieving and screening, of metal (excluding mosquito and fly gauze).
Ex 113 (1)	Irons for ironing.
113 (5)	Lawn mowers with cut in excess of 20 inches.
Ex 118 (g)	Reduction gears.
Ex 119 (a)	Differential type protective relays; airbreak reversing contactors.
Ex 119 (a)	Motor starter assemblies.
119 (g)	Fittings for electric conduit tubing.
Ex 157	Asbestos-cement manufactures, namely: flat or corrugated sheets, slates and tiles, ridging and guttering and any other manufactures used in building.
Ex 162	Cement clinker.
Ex 162	'White' cement (for building purposes).
202	Oils, vegetable, animal and fish, n.e.e.
Ex 203 (1)	Petrifying liquids.
Ex 244	Monosodium phosphate.
Ex 250	Fasteners for transmission belts and belting.
257	Trunks, suitcases, portmanteaux, hold-alls, hat boxes, attache cases, brief cases, gun cases and bags, n.e.e., including shopping bags, toilet bags, rucksacks and other similar bags and bagware.
Ex 295	Plain tissue paper.
Ex 307	Dolls.
Ex 335	Merit stars, paper shapes, and gummed paper squares.

3. Importers wishing to import any goods mentioned in paragraph 5 should apply on form Excon. 73.
4. Importers are reminded of the following:
   (i) Import permits are issued to enable importers to carry on their normal business and to enable them to import the same types of goods which were previously imported by them. In cases where an importer wishes to change the nature of goods imported, written application should be made to the Director of Imports and Exports.
   (ii) Goods should not be shipped unless the importer is in possession of a suitable valid import permit. Goods which arrive at ports in the Republic of South Africa and for which the importer cannot produce a valid import permit, will be deemed to be imported in contravention of the Import Control regulations.
   (iii) Import permits may not be negotiated, sold or used for the benefit of any firm not named in the import permit without the prior written approval and consent of the Director of Imports and Exports. Any import permits which appear to have been used in this manner will be cancelled and withdrawn forthwith.

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS Tariff Application List No. 324, published as Government Notice No. 865 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 7, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries

(*Continued on next page*)

South Africa (*Continued*)

have received the following applications affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on

1. Photographic document copying machines working on the diffusion-transfer process (photo-stat) and parts therefor from free of duty (intermediate column) and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (maximum column) to 20 per cent. in both cases.
2. Toilet flush valve units from free of duty (minimum column) and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column) by 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. (i.e. the duty to be 20 per cent *ad valorem* (minimum column and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* (intermediate column)).

Where British Trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organisation should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above, should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 14325/62, (2) C.R.E. 14326/62.

Customs Tariff Changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 830, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of November 23, 1962, reproduces Amendment List No. 37 to the Customs Tariff Guide. Consequential Customs Tariff changes are as follows:

Antipiping Material

Antipiping material similar to 'Lunkerit' for the manufacture of steel ingots, in bulk, has been transferred from Tariff Item 335 to Item 239 (6) and the duty is now 10 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

Barometers, motor car accessories

Barometers, motor car accessories have been transferred from Tariff Item 130 to Item 327 and are now free of duty.

Bathing pools, canvas

Canvas bathing pools have been transferred from Tariff Item 73 (3) to Item 75 (2). The duty remains unchanged at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

Bells, buzzers, gongs, hooters and sirens

These items have been transferred from Tariff Item 335 to Item 119(d). The duty remains unchanged at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

Bins, aluminium

Aluminium bins have been transferred from Tariff Item 335 to Item 120 (f) The duty remains unchanged at 20 per cent. *ad valorem* from all sources.

Asbestos stovemats, printed

These items have been transferred from Tariff Item 335 to Item 157 (c) and are now free of duty.

BURMA

Issue of Import Licences

THE DIRECTORATE of Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced that import licences for the import of the following goods from any country for the shipping period ending May 31, 1963 were issued to importers on the dates shown:

Goods	*Date of issue*
1. Household goods	November 24, 1962
2. Machinery	November 28, 1962
3. Parts of machinery	November 28, 1962

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industry and products to be a Pioneer Industry and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industry	*Products*
Manufacture of Timber Products	(i) Wood veneer (ii) Plywood (minimum annual production of 20 million sq. ft.) (iii) Chip board (iv) Particle board

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. Any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before January 7, 1963.

Further information about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2317). Please quote reference C.R.E. 6197/2G.

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of Import Control Notice No. 58/62 which describes the declarations importers should furnish to the Controller of Imports and Exports by January 15, 1963 in order to qualify for an advance quota against their 1963 allocations for specified quota items.

The Notice states that the Import Quota Regulation Scheme for 1963 will be announced in due course.

A copy of I.C.N. No 58/62 is available for inspection at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Room 4107).

Further Import Trade Control

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 57/62 published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette* No. 13,412 of December 1, 1962 confirms the information about licensing of menthol crystals given in the previous notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 14, 1962 (page 1246).

In additon it states that the licences for importation of menthol crystals will be issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports in consultation with the Director of Health Services and the Director of Development (Development Division) Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs.

Export of Waste Paper

EXPORT CONTROL Notice No. 10/62 of November 30, 1962 informed exporters that no export of waste paper would be allowed after November 30, 1962.

JAPAN

Permitted Food Preservatives

A LIST of food preservatives permitted in Japan has been received from the British Embassy of Tokyo and may be referred to in Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.47, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 457).

Russian Technical Literature

The October number of 'Russian Technical Literature', published by OECD, includes an article on the copyright position of Eastern European literature in Western Countries. Copies H.M. Stationery Office P.O. Box 569, London S.E.1 Annual subscription £1.1s.

AUSTRALIA

Tariff Board Inquiries

AS ANNOUNCED in last week's *Board of Trade Journal* (page 1246), the Australian Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(1) **Diphenylamine and phenothiazine** (Tariff Items 280 (f) (1) and 280 (l) (2));

(2) **Shrimps, prawns, shrimpmeat and prawnmeat** preserved by cold process (Tariff Item 51 (B)); and,

(3) **Alkyl aryl hydrocarbons** including dodecyl benzene suitable for use in detergent manufacture, fatty alcohols not being artificial waxes, whether or not chemically defined and sulphonic acids suitable for use in detergent manufacture (Tariff Items 230 (D) (1) and 281 (L) (1)).

The Australian Minister for Trade has also referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

(4) **Ammonium sulphate** classifiable under Tariff Item 403 (A) (1) (b) and mixed composite or complete fertilizers other than animal or vegetable containing nitrogen and one or more different fertilizing substances (e.g., phosphorous or potassium) classifiable under Tariff Item 403 (E) (4).

Reference (1) has been made as a result of a Departmental review, reference (2) has been made as a result of representations by local producers and references (3) and (4) have been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers. Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Specific rates are shown in Australian currency £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
51	FISH CRUSTACEANS AND MOLLUSCS (not including soup):			
	(B) Fresh, smoked or dried (but not salted), or preserved by cold process . . . per lb.	1d.	1d. Primage duty	1½d.
230	(D) Fatty acids, not chemically defined; acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols, not chemically defined and not being artificial waxes:	per lb. Exempt	Exempt	10%
	(1) Acid oils from refining; fatty alcohols, not chemically defined and not being artificial waxes *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
280	DRUGS AND MEDICINES, viz.:			
	(1) (1) Diphenylamine . *ad val.*	17½%	30%	30%
	(2) Phenothiazine . *ad val.*	10%	17½%	17½%
281	DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, viz.:			
	(L) N.e.i.:			
	(1) When not packed for retail sale *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
403	MINERAL OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS, including chemicals specified in this item whether to be used as fertilizers or not:			
	(A) Nitrogenous:			
	(1) Other than liquid fertilizers:			
	(b) Ammonium sulphate, whether or not pure *ad val.*	Free	7½%	7½%
	(E) Other fertilizers, not being liquid fertilizers; animal or vegetable fertilizers chemically treated:			
	(4) N.e.i., including composite or complete fertilizers (i.e. containing two or more different fertilizing substances (e.g., nitrogen, phosphorus or potassium)). . . .	Free	Free	Free

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than (1) (2) and (3), January 3, 1963, and (4) January 4, 1963**. Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference Nos. (1) C.R.E. 14077/62, (2) C.R.E. 14078/62, (3) C.R.E. 14079/62 and (4) C.R.E. 14177/62.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-law

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff item until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
FILMS:		
Cinematograph, exposed and developed, incorporating an unrecorded magnetic sound recording stripe, provided the films were exposed and developed in Australia prior to being exported for the incorporation of the magnetic sound recording stripe	401 (D) (2)	Free

Amended By-law

The following By-law has been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

SHIPS, BOATS AND OTHER FLOATING STRUCTURES:		
Other vessels:		
Yachts, the property of tourists visiting Australia provided that:		
the Comptroller-General is satisfied as to the bona fides of the tourists: and		
the period for which the yacht may remain in Australia shall be as determined by the Comptroller-General: and		
the yacht shall depart from Australian waters on or before the expiration of that period. . . .	424 (B) (1)	Free
NOTE: The provisions of this item will not be extended to Australian citizens or persons taking up or resuming residence in Australia.		
Unless the Collector is satisfied that it is the bona fide intention of the tourist to depart from Australia before the approved date full security (documentary or cash) is to be required. Value of the vessel is to be determined on the basis of advice obtained from a marine surveyor, cost of such valuation to be borne by the importer. The value for duty will be 60% of such valuation.		
The initial period for which the yacht may remain in Australia will be until the next June 30 or December 31 whichever the later.		

Special Advisory Authority Inquiry Result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 16 (page 1032) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of evaporative air coolers. The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendation no urgent action is being taken.

Further Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has also referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of :

Dictating Machines (Tariff Item 319(B) (2)), **Sound reproducers** (as defined in Tariff Item 319 (B) (3)) and **Tape decks with or without sound heads** (Tariff Item 319 (B) (5)).

This reference has been made as a result of representations by local manufacturers. Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
319	(B) Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers including record players and tape decks with or without sound heads, viz.:			
	(2) Dictating machines . . *ad val.*	Free	10%	10%
	(3) Sound reproducers or combined sound recorders and reproducers, using tape as the recording or reproducing medium *ad val.*	32½%	65%	65%
	(5) Other . . . . *ad val.*	27½%	60%	60%

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior

Australia (*Continued*)

Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than January 9, 1963.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 14150/62.

NEW ZEALAND

Import Licensing Schedule for 1962-63

THE NEW ZEALAND Customs Department have issued the following particulars of decisions relating to the Import Licensing Schedule for the 1962-63 period (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 23, 1962, pages 623-631, March 30, 1962, pages 699-707, April 6, 1962, pages 767-776, and amendments published subsequently):

Item Code 85.03—Footwear viz: Children's sizes 0-8½ inclusive.

It has been decided to grant an additional allocation of 10 per cent. of licences for children's footwear sizes 0-8½ inclusive to be made available for transfer to Item Code 85.04 for sizes 9 and 9½ only (see *Board of Trade Journal*, December 14, 1962 page 1246).

This additional 10 per cent. will not be available for the imports of sizes 0-8½ inclusive but only for transfer, if required, to sizes 9 and 9½.

Item Code 67.13—Bars and rods (excluding wire rods) of iron or steel etc.

The allocation for Item Code 67.13 is increased from 55 per cent. to 75 per cent. imports same goods under 1960 licences as a transfer from Item Code 67.02.

We are cash buyers of merchandise of every description. Also Clearance Stocks, Discontinued Lines, Surplus and Redundant Stocks. also BOTTLES, Jars, Screw Caps, Cartons, and other Packaging Materials. In fact, goods of all kinds can be disposed of through us without delay, on the most favourable terms, and without trouble.

Should you have anything for disposal either now or at any future time please send us samples, full particulars and price on a cash settlement basis and the matter will have our immediate and careful attention-

RELIANCE TRADING CO.

75, FAIRFAX ROAD, SWISS COTTAGE, LONDON, N.W.6

Phone: KILburn 0581 and 0038. Grams: Gordon, Kilburn 0581

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD.

31 Villiers Street,
London, W.C.2

specialise in Technical Translations in all Languages

TENDERS, CONTRACTS, SPECIFICATIONS, ADVERTISING MATERIAL & CATALOGUES, INTERPRETERS SUPPLIED

Same day service for Commercial Correspondence

Telephone: TRA 5213

JAMAICA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST of exceptions to the Jamaica Open General Licence (see *Board of Trade Journal*, April 28, 1961, page 1044) is further amended by the addition of the following item:

70. Eggs not in shell, liquid, frozen or dried (including egg yolks).

Customs Tariff Changes

THE CUSTOMS Tariff (Amendment) Resolutions 1962 No's. 5 & 6 amend the First Schedule to the Jamaica Customs Tariff Resolution 1954 as follows:

Item No.	Goods	Unit		Rate of Duty	
		For Classification	For Duty	Preferential	General
735-09	Ships and boats, n.e.s. (including ships for breaking up)	No. and cwt.	Value	Free	Free
681-21.1	Wire rods and wire, coated or not	Ton	Value	Free	Free

Inquiries about the above notices should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

BRAZIL

Fiscal Dollar Rate

THE BRAZILIAN FISCAL Dollar Rate, used for the calculation of *ad valorem* customs duties, will be 471·40 Cruzeiros to the United States dollar during December. The previous rate was 455·89 Cruzeiros to the dollar (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 23, page 1090).

CHILE

Amendments to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited imports, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 7, page 50, and in subsequent issues.

Section	Group	Item	Category of Deposit
IV	16	Potatoes	C
V	27	Wheat flour	C
		Soya flour	C
VIII	37	Nylon thread for sewing	C
IX	45 & 53	Formalin	C
		Prepared pastes and liquids for cleaning	C
	46	Medicinal tea	C
		Sutures, prepared	C
		Adhesive tape, in rolls	C
	49	Other waxes, resins, greases	C
	51	Varnishes	C
X	56	Aluminium wire—99 per cent. purity	C
		Phosphor-bronze wire	C
		Tin or brass wire of special types	C
		Solders and electrodes for welding, admitted under customs items Nos. 1226 and 1227	C
	57 & 58	Press studs	C
		Metallic hooks mounted on cloth tape for closing garments	C
		Steel tubular keys for furniture locks	C
		Taps, faucets and valves, not specified, except those of cast iron	C
XI	61	Equipment, machinery and elements for the constructional industry	C
		Cutters and winders for bakeries	C
		Wheat winnowers	C
		Gear pumps	C
		Raw hide pickers	C
		Printers' type	C
	62	Petroleum burners	C
		Burners for boilers	C
	63	Switches for switchboards	C
		Strips of fusible metals up to 4,000 amp. and 750 volts	C
XII	66	Tyres and inner tubes for motor scooters	C
XIII	68	Insulating refractory mineral wool	C
	79	Film slides for educational purposes	C

CANADA

Tariff Board Hearing on Wire and Wire Products — Reference 132

THE CANADIAN Tariff Board has been directed by the Minister of Finance to make a study of those tariff items, listed below, which relate to wire and wire products. If the Tariff Board's study should indicate that amendments to the Canadian Customs Tariff are desirable they are asked to prepare a revised item or schedule of items with recommendations as to rates of Customs duties.

Notification as to dates and places of public sittings will be given in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as the information is received. Anyone wishing to be notified of these direct from the Tariff Board, and who is not on their mailing list, should communicate with the Secretary of the Tariff Board, 70-74 Elgin Street, Ottawa 4. No written submissions on the subject matter of the Hearing should be made to the Tariff Board until dates of Sittings are announced and directions are given for the filing of proposals and briefs.

Tariff Item	Description	B.P.	M.F.N.
*342	Phosphor tin and phosphor bronze in blocks, bars, plates, sheets and wire	5%	7½%
347b	Tungsten rod and tungsten wire for use in Canadian manufactures. (Expires October 31, 1963)	Free	Free
348f	Copper covered steel wire not less than 0·1875 inch in diameter and copper covered steel rod, for use in the manufacture of trolley, telegraph and telephone wires, electric wires and electric cables	Free	10%
350	Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.	10%	20%
350a	Electric resistance strip, ribbon, wire and wire cold-rolled after drawing, containing from 19 per cent. to 26 per cent. chromium, 3 per cent. to 7 per cent. aluminium, one-half per cent. to 4 per cent. cobalt, and remainder iron	Free	Free
351	Wire, single or several, covered with any material, including cable so covered, n.o.p.	20%	20%
351a	Wire, twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope and wire cable, coated or not, n.o.p.	17½%	22½%
351b	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper	17½%	20%
351c	Brass wire for the manufacture of fourdrinier wire or of paper-machine wire cloth	Free	15%
353	Aluminium and alloys thereof: (d) Wire and cable, twisted or stranded or not, and whether reinforced with steel or not	Free	22½%
354d	Aluminium covered aluminium alloy wire or rod, 0·375 inch or less in diameter, for use in the manufacture of wire less than 0·25 inch in diameter. (Expires June 30, 1963)	Free	Free
379c	Rods of iron or steel, in the coil, not more than 0·375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire for use in the manufacture of wire, in their own factories .....per ton	Free	$3·00
379d	Rods of iron or steel, in the coil, not more than 0·375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire fencing for use in the manufacture of wire for wire fencing .....per ton (Expires June 30, 1963.)	Free	Free
401	Wire, of iron or steel: (a) Barbed fencing, coated or not	Free	10%
	(b) Twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope or cable, coated or not, n.o.p.	15%	25%
	(c) Drawn flat or cold-rolled flat after drawing, coated or not, n.o.p., not more than ·25 inch in width and less than ·1875 inch in thickness	7½%	20%
	(d) Coated with zinc or spelter, curved or not, in coils, ·144, ·104, or ·092 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed ·004 inch, and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines, n.o.p.	Free	10%
	(e) Coated with zinc or spelter, n.o.p.	10%	20%
	(f) Single or several, coated, n.o.p., or covered with any material, including cable so covered	15%	25%
	(g) N.o.p.	15%	15%
402	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, from wire not more than ·144 inch and not less than ·080 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed ·004 inch; wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.	Free	12½%
402a	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; wire cloth or wire netting, of iron or steel, coated or not	20%	35%
	GATT:		
Ex	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel coated or not, n.o.p.	12½%	20%
Ex	Wire cloth or wire netting, of iron or steel, coated or not	17½%	25%
402b	Woven netting, of iron or steel, coated, made from wire of 17 gauge or heavier, with meshes not smaller than one inch and not larger than two inches, with specially strengthened joints, when for use exclusively on fur farms, under regulations prescribed by the Minister: (1) Of a class or kind not made in Canada	5%	17½%
	(2) N.o.p.	12½%	20%
402c	Wire of iron or steel, coated with zinc or spelter, curved or not, in coils, not more than ·144 inch and not less than ·080 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed ·004 inch, when imported by manufacturers of barbed fencing wire or of wire fencing for use exclusively in the manufacture of barbed fencing wire or of wire fencing, in their own factories	Free	10%
402d	Wire of iron or steel, coated with zinc or spelter, curved or not, in coils, when imported by manufacturers of barbed fencing wire or of wire fencing for use exclusively in the manufacture of barbed fencing wire or of wire fencing, in their own factories	Free	Free
402e	Speedometer flexible shafting, consisting of a steel centre wire around which two or more layers of steel wire are helically wound consecutively in opposite directions, in coils of not less than 1,000 feet, when imported by manufacturers of speedometers or speedometer parts, for use in the manufacture or repair of such articles	Free	Free
402f	Wire, cold drawn, galvanized, tempered or not, in coils of not less than 5,000 feet, for use in the manufacture of flexible outer casing for speedometer cables. (Expires June 30, 1963)	Free	Free
402g	Welded netting, of iron or steel, coated or not, made from wire of 17 gauge or heavier, with meshes not smaller than one-half inch by one-half inch and not larger than two inches by two inches, when for use exclusively on fur farms, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe	12½%	20%
*402h	Wire of iron or steel, uncoated, curved or not, in coils, not more than 0·144 inch and not less than 0·080 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed 0·004 inch, when imported by manufacturers of woven or welded wire fencing, for use in the manufacture of such fencings in their own factories. (Expires October 31, 1963)	7½%	7½%
403	Wire, of steel: (a) Spring, not less than ·40 per cent., by weight, of carbon, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of springs for mattresses, cushions or upholstery: (i) ·128, ·116, ·104 and ·092 inch in diameter, with a tolerance not to exceed ·003 inch	Free	5%
	(ii) ·144, ·080, ·072, ·064, ·056 and ·048 inch in diameter, with a tolerance not to exceed ·003 inch	5%	5%
	(b) Flat or woven flat, including steel strip, in the coil, coated or not, ·064 inch in thickness or thinner, with tolerance not to exceed ·002 inch, when imported by manufacturers of corset clasps, steels, wires and dress stays for use exclusively in the manufacture of corset clasps, steels, wires and dress stays, in their own factories	Free	5%
	(c) Valued at not less than 2¼ cents per pound for use in the manufacture of wire rope	Free	5%
	(d) Single, not covered, in coils, for use exclusively in trolling in *bona fide* deep sea or inland commercial fishing operations	Free	7½%
	(e) Steel wire, coated or not, when imported by manufacturers of machine card clothing for use exclusively in the manufacture of machine card clothing, in their own factories	Free	Free
	(f) Wire, of rust or acid resisting steel, twisted or stranded, for use exclusively in commercial fishing operations	Free	10%
	(g) Wire rope or cable, coated or not, for use exclusively in commercial fishing operations	Free	10%
	(h) Spring steel music wire, coated or not, having a tensile strength of not less than 230,000 pounds per square inch, for the manufacture of mechanical springs. (Expires January 31, 1964)	12½%	12½%
*409e	(3) Binder twine; wire and twine for baling farm produce	Free	Free
446m	Welding rods or welding wires of rust, acid or heat resisting steel, whether or not flux-coated	10%	15%
456	Wire of brass, zinc, iron or steel, screwed, twisted, flattened or corrugated, for use exclusively in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, in boot and shoe factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free
596a	Steel music wire for use in the manufacture of piano strings. (Expires June 30, 1963)	10%	10%

Note:
(1) *The study will cover Tariff Items 342 and 409e (3) in so far as they relate to wire.
(2) N.o.p. stands for 'not otherwise provided for'.

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in this reference they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Canadian Tariff Board and belonging to a trade association should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Tariff Board and desiring further information should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department (Canada Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 14170/62. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855 Ext. 7838). The full text of the tariff items to be considered is:

'Made in Canada' Ruling

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind not made in Canada'

Salicylamide (Ortho-Hydroxybenzamide)

(Ruling effective December 7, 1962.)

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum Series D51-33-5, dated December 7, 1962.

FRANCE

Tariff Changes and Modifications

THE FRENCH "*Journal Officiel*" of December 6, 1962, published a decree modifying the French Customs Tariff. Modifications have also been made to the special tariffs of the Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Reunion; these will be published in the next edition of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

A. The following items in the French tariff have been amended to read:

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
		Per cent.
12-07	Plants and parts (including seeds and fruit) of trees, bushes, shrubs or other plants, being goods of a kind used primarily in perfumery, in pharmacy, or for insecticidal, fungicidal or similar purposes, fresh or dried, whole, cut, crashed, ground or powdered:	
	G. Cubeb powder	Exemption
29-01	Hydrocarbons:	
	D. Aromatic:	
	II. Styrene, ethylbenzene and isopropylbenzene (cumene):	
	(b) Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	8
	III. Naphthalene and anthracene:	
	(a) Naphthalene	7
	(b) Anthracene	Exemption
32-07	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores:	
	A. Other colouring matter:	
	VII. Other:	
	(d) Magnetite	Exemption
43-02	Furskins, tanned or dressed, including furskins assembled in plate, crosses and similar forms; pieces or cuttings of furskin, including heads, paws, tails and the like (not being fabricated):	
	B. Waste and scrap thereof, not sewn	Exemption
51-01	Yarn of man-made fibres (continuous), not put up for retail sale:	
	B. Yarn of artificial textile fibres:	
	I. Yarn of hollow strands:	
	(a) Containing at least 85% by weight of such artificial fibres; single, unthrown or thrown with less than 400 turns	1·5
58-01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not):	
	A. Of wool or fine animal hair:	
	I. Having per metre of warp 250 rows or less	57·5 duty not to exceed 44·35 N.F. per sq. metre.
	II. Having per metre of warp from 251 to 350 rows	32 duty not to exceed 24·68 N.F. per sq. metre.
	III. Having per metre of warp from 351 to 450 rows	32 duty not to exceed 24·68 N.F. per sq. metre.
	IV. Having per metre of warp 450 rows or more	32 duty not to exceed 24·68 N.F. per sq. metre.
68-16	Articles of stone or of other mineral substances (including articles of peat), not elsewhere specified or included:	
	C. Other	13·3
69-02	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory constructional goods:	
	A. Magnesian or containing dolomite or chromite	12·4 duty not to be less than 5·43 N.F. per 100 kgs. gross
71-04	Dust and powder of natural or synthetic precious or semi-precious stones:	
	A. Of diamonds	Exemption

B. The following textual amendments in the French tariff have been made:

06-02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips:	
	C. Other:	
	I. Pineapple saplings	Exemption
	II. Not specified:	
	(a) Mushroom spawn	4·5
	(b) Hot-house and glass-house plants:	
	1. Neither in flower nor in bud:	
	(x) Within the limits of an annual quota of 11,000 metric quintals (gross) and subject to conditions fixed by the competent authorities	11·5
	(y) Other	25·5
	2. In flower or in bud	25·5
	(c) Border plants known as 'tender plants'; nursery plants, outdoor perennial plants, and other live plants:	
	1. Laurus nobilis (bay laurel)	15
	2. Forest seedlings	25·5
	3. Others:	
	(m) Neither in flower nor in bud:	
	(u) With bare roots:	
	(x) Ungrafted fruit seedlings (wild stock)	22 duty not to be less than 0·44 N.F. per k.g. gross
	(y) Other	25·5
	(v) Other	25·5
	(n) In flower or in bud	25·5
25-15	A. Roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, or splitting, of a thickness exceeding 25 cm.	
	B. Squared by sawing, or splitting, of a thickness of 25 cm. or less.	
25-16	A. Roughly split, roughly squared or squared by sawing, or splitting, of a thickness exceeding 25 cm.	
	B. Squared by sawing, or splitting, of a thickness of 25 cm. or less.	
29-01	Hydrocarbons:	
	D. Aromatic:	
	II. Styrene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene (cumene):	
	(a) Styrene:	
	1. Imported for the manufacture of synthetic rubber (a)	3·4
	2. Other	8
	(b) Ethylbenzene	18·3
	(c) Isopropylbenzene (cumene)	8
32-07	Other colouring matter; inorganic products of a kind used as luminophores:	
	A. Other colouring matter:	
	VII. Other:	
	(a) Magnetite	Exemption
	(b) Not specified:	
	1. Pigments with a basis of cadmium compounds:	
	(x) Cadmium red	18·3
	(y) Other	21·3
	2. Ultramarine (blue, green, pink and violet ultramarines)	14
	3. Zinc grey	15·3
	4. Other	18·3
75-05	Electro-plating anodes, of nickel, wrought or unwrought, including those produced by electrolysis:	
	A. Unwrought, produced by casting or electrolysis, whatever their shape, including those cut into a square or rectangular shape	6

Global Quota for Molasses

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 5, 1962, announced the opening of a quota for the import of sugar molasses (Tariff No. 17-03 Ex B) originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone, including Britain, (with the exception of Egypt).

Licence applications, which should be in respect of one country of origin and one exporting country, and must be accompanied by pro-forma invoices in duplicate prepared by the foreign seller or his qualified representative, may be submitted to the *Ministere des Finances et des Affaires Economiques, Service des Autorisations Commerciales (Importations), 8, rue de la Tourdes Dames, Paris* 9 from December 5 onwards. The applications will be examined as and when they are received. Licences will be valid until March 31, 1963.

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E. 38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Quota for Goods Sold at the Berlin Food Fair

THE FEDERAL GERMAN authorities are making available special quotas to cover the sale of goods still subject to import restrictions at the Grune Woche Food Fair to be held in Berlin from January 25 to February 3, 1963.

The currency allocation to British Exhibitors will be DM 150,000 plus currency for 500 hectolitres of wine. Of this amount DM 100,000 may be used for prepared vegetables, pot herbs, fruit and plants or parts of plants. Special quotas for tinned meats and additional quotas for tinned fruit and vegetables may be applied for, if required.

Licences for goods which are subject to quota will be allocated to firms in accordance with space booked. United Kingdom Exhibitors who wish to obtain licences should notify the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Friedrich Ebert Allee 77, Bonn by January 3, 1963. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of the agent's sub-tenancy agreement for stand space (Untermietvertrag).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2609).

BELGIUM

Technical Requirements for Motor Vehicles

THE '*Moniteur Belge*' No. 239 of October 20, 1962, contains two Royal Decrees both dated September 28, 1962, the first modifying earlier legislation (in 1947 and 1959) on the technical requirements of commercial and passenger carrying motor vehicles (having a minimum of nine seats excluding the driver's seat), and the second modifying road traffic regulations.

The first regulates the distance between the point of support and the back axle or between the point of support and the middle of the distance between the rear axles of semi-trailers. This decree becomes effective on *October* 1, 1963, for new trailers. For trailers in use before October 1, 1963, however the effective date is *October* 1, 1973.

The second decree, which *came into force on October* 1, 1962, deals with the weights and dimensions of motor vehicles.

The full text of the above-mentioned decrees (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.38, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

FINLAND

Restrictions on Short Terms Foreign Credit

A LIST of goods on which the Bank of Finland announced short-terms foreign credit restrictions, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 9, 1962 (page 967). The Bank announced on November 20, that with effect from that date, the following goods should be added to the list, tariff headings 85.15-955 and 85.15 995, chassis and assemblies for building radio and television sets.

The Bank have also stated that payment or a deposit must be made before any of the goods listed are even placed in bonded warehouses in Finland. The former regulations referred merely to clearance from customs.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to: Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2368), quoting C.R.E. 13130/62.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

European Coal and Steel Community

Council decision—modifying the list in Annex 1 of the Treaty

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* of December 6, 1962 published the text of a decision taken by the Council of Ministers modifying the list in Annex 1 of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community. The following is an unofficial translation of the Council's decision. Attention is drawn to the fact that the only authentic versions of this decision are those issued in the languages of the European Economic Community:

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Decision

modifying the list in Annex 1 of the Treaty

THE COUNCIL

having regard to Article 81 of the Treaty,
having regard to Annex 1 of the Treaty,

DECIDE:

Article One

Heading 4,100 in Annex 1 shall be completed by the additon of sponge iron and steel.

In consequence the heading is worded as follows:

4,100 Raw materials for iron and steel production (1)
Iron ore (except pyrites).
Sponge iron and steel (1 bis).
Iron and steel scrap.
Manganese ore.

(1) Raw materials of Code No. 4,190 of the O.E.E.C. nomenclature (other raw materials n.e.c. for iron and steel production) which are not shown in this list, are not included. In particular, refractories are not included.

(1 bis) This covers in particular, sponge iron properly speaking or in the form of briquettes, lumps and similar products.

Article 2

The present decision comes into force on January 1, 1963.

By the Council, Paul Elvinger, President.

use SORBSIL to make sure your goods arrive safe and sound

Don't prejudice your export business by risking moisture corrosion of some of your goods. You may be insured against such damage but this is no real answer. Customers want products not problems.

Normal packaging is no answer either. Most packages, even plastic films and other so-called waterproof wrappings, let in moisture vapour.

The only practical way to completely protect your goods against corrosion is to use a desiccant and Sorbsil is by far the most advanced, most economical and most effective chemical of this kind.

Use Sorbsil and you know your customer will never get corroded goods. And with no claims for damage your insurance company would be happy to reduce your premium!

SORBSIL **Let's get together and talk over your particular packaging needs. Whatever the size or shape of your products — whether they're as tiny as vitamin capsules or as big as flying boats—Sorbsil is available in just the right size sachet or bag for your purpose. Please write to us at the address below.**

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS LIMITED
WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE

Crosfield CHEMICALS

SG 17/1-8031-65

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

5/- per line, minimum 25/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for re-mould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of runners and regrooved tyres and new re-moulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel.: Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

SEWING MACHINES AVAILABLE. Industrial models for every type of sewing. New, reconditioned and secondhand. Over 9,000 different machines in stock. Export or home. J. C. Cooper Ltd., Dept. B.T., 33 Lea Bridge Road, London, E.5.

GERMAN ELECTRIC WATER HEATER factory for sale offers unique footing in Continental markets. Write Box No. M.9380, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

COMMON MARKET EXPORT & TRANSLATION agency will satisfy your need for accurate technical translations, by French and German-born engineers. We tackle what others find too difficult. 13 Flambard Road, Poole, Dorset. Tel.: Parkstone 3718.

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence, 31 Villiers Street, Strand, W.C.2. Tel.: Trafalgar 5213.

HOLLAND. Information supplied on financial status etc. of Dutch firms. Also translations of technical and commercial texts from and into Dutch and Flemish. J. S. Laning F.I.L. (Eng.)., 'Mariendal', Lewis Road, Istead Rise, Northfleet, Kent.

A FOREIGN LANGUAGE in a few months, for yourself or your staff, with easy ASSiMil way. You *assimilate* the language and acquire the accent naturally *by listening* to the living language on gramophone records with an illustrated book to guide you. Preliminary and Complete Courses in French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish. A Pitman follow-on course available for technical and commercial expressions. Details from ASSiMiL, 78 Farncombe, Godalming, Surrey.

WELL CONNECTED AND INTERNATIONALLY well-known West German firm wishes to represent British firms dealing with German Government Services Departments. Write Box S.5532, *Board of Trade Journal*, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

EXPORT DRIVE

For trade with the East consult

THE CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853)

The Bank, its subsidiaries and associates are the largest British banking group in the East, having over 200 branches in twenty-seven territories as shown in the map above.

THE CHARTERED BANK
Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.
Manchester Office: 52 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2.
Liverpool Office: 28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED
Head Office: 2 & 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3.

ASSOCIATED BANKS: ALLAHABAD BANK LTD. (INCORPORATED IN INDIA) • THE IRANO BRITISH BANK (INCORPORATED IN IRAN)

Registered as a Newspaper. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, for the Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London S.W.1. (*Address for telegrams and cables:* Boneblack, London.) Printed in England by Merritt & Hatcher Ltd., London (K109) S.O. Code No. 72-3431.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

Mark M. Cansick, M.S.M.A.

EXPORT?

My organization, if appointed your export managers, will do all the work, suffer all the headaches, and carry the financial responsibility. If you are interested let us have a talk together. We offer a COMPLETE EXPORT SERVICE to manufacturers without their own Export Department.

Export Managers for: "BURGESS" Silencers; "HERMETITE" Jointing Compounds; "GRELCO" Terminal Blocks; "STEDIWELD" Arc Welders; "TORQUEMETER" Torque Wrenches.

Mark Cansick & Co. Ltd.

EXPORT MERCHANTS & SPECIALIST EXPORT MANAGERS

44 HIGHGATE HIGH STREET, LONDON, N.6

Telephone: Mountview 0094/5 Cables: Cansico, London

BRICAN Trading Company Ltd.

12a The Mall, London, W.5.

Ealing 3111/2

Telegrams: "Brican, Wesphone, London" *Cables:* "Brican, London"

BRIGHT STEEL STRAPPING, ⅜in. by ·020 tensional, 3 coils per export bundle, wax-paper and hessian wrapped, 3 coils of approx. 1,100ft. per bundle, £33 per ton (min. 5), delivered. Smaller quantities on application.

COTTON DUCK, 36in., 12 ozs. Brown. Also 27in., 12 ozs. Scoured. Both to highest British Government specification. For keen quotation please state quantity required.

ANDREW FRASER & Co. Ltd.

First and Foremost in Hydraulics

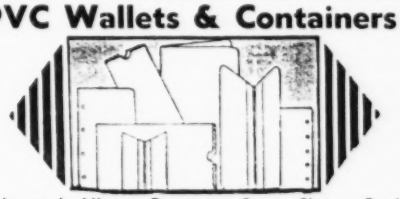
64/65, Vincent Square

Westminster

London, S.W.1

Tel: Victoria 6736/9

PVC Wallets & Containers



Salesmen's Albums, Document Cases, Cheque Book and Travel Cheque Holders, Note Cases, Loose Leaf Binders, Pocket Wallets, Conference Wallets, Swatch Covers, Advertising Gifts, etc.

ACADEMY PLASTICS LTD.,

25-29 ROUNDWOOD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10

WILLESDEN 5277 (3 lines)

COUBRO & SCRUTTON LTD.

11 WEST INDIA DOCK ROAD, E.14

ELFIN WORKS, 5 DURWARD STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.1

Ship Stores Merchants, Engineers, Brass and Iron Founders, Joiners, Oar, Mast and Flag Makers, Sail and Cover Makers, Radio Masts and Aerial Equipment Specialists, Mast Erectors, Testing Lifting Tackle for Ships and Factories, Tarpaulin Hire Service.

Works: LANSDOWNE ROAD, TILBURY DOCKS

Branches:

NEWPORT (Mon.), LIVERPOOL, SOUTH SHIELDS, CARDIFF, MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM

Telephone: EASt 5467/8/9 TILBURY 2022 BIShopsgate 0611/4

ABBEY HEAT TREATMENTS LTD.

Our advanced techniques and reliable service have established a fine reputation. Try us for all types of Heat Treatment and Chemical Blacking.

On A.I.D., A.R.B., W.O. Approved lists for Inspection.

Plaza Works, Merton High Street, London, S.W.19.

Cherrywood 2291/2.

H. G. SOMMERFIELD LTD.

Manufacturers of

CENTRIFUGAL and COMPRESSED AIR Type Shotblast Plants.

Vapourblast and Stencil Equipment.

SHOTBLAST and METAL SPRAY SERVICE— At Works and on Site.

Inquiries to:—

8, Camden Road, London, N.W.1

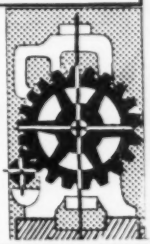
Tel: GULliver 3443/4/5

precision . . .
. . . in plastic
a remarkable range of plastic products moulded by craftsmen to the finest degree of accuracy.
Design to specification—"one-off" or long run.
precision
products
Leeds Ltd
Manipulators of thermoplastic materials
77-79 Kirkstall Road · Leeds 3 · Tel: 36661-2

IDDON BROTHERS LIMITED

LEYLAND ENGLAND

MIXING MILLS.
PRESSES.
CALENDERS.
EXTRUDING AND BLOW MOULDING MACHINES.
HOSE WRAPPING AND BUILDING PLANT.
SPREADERS, ETC.



LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

PLASTIC MOULDINGS FOR THE TRADE

Mouldings to customers' specification in Nylon, Diakon, Polythene, Polystyrene, and Acetate. Also High Frequency welding.

The only blind injection moulding workshop in the world.

We shall be pleased to discuss your Plastic problems entirely without obligation.

Competitive prices • Prompt deliveries

PELICAN HOUSE, 88-92, PECKHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.E.15 TELEPHONE: ROD 6153

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

LAB2

SCREWING MACHINES

For BOLTS and PIPES

Portable, for Hand and Power. As used by Railways, Docks, Public Works and Engineers.

JAMES N. DURIE & CO. LTD.

Dockfields, Shipley, Yorks.

30KVA PAXMAN/BTH DIESEL ELECTRIC GENERATING SETS

230/133/3/50 voltage or 400/230/3/50 voltage as required. Unused since full reconditioning.

All sizes of Generators available from 2kVA to 400kVA

We are reliable suppliers of all ex-govt. surplus material and equipment. Ask for lists of stocks available.

DOMINION SALES (LONDON) LTD

RENWICK ROAD, BARKING, ESSEX

Tel: DOMinion 4445/6 and 5226 - Grams: Dosalfin, London

which one got the contract?

Like peas in a pod these two but one of them has just landed a coveted contract.

He is the one who knew the market, knew the trends, knew the prices. He was the one who read Machinery Market, the journal full of trade news and information about new and improved equipment, patents, current prices and overseas market trends. There is a free information service as well to solve commercial conundrums. If you wish to keep in touch with every current trend read Machinery Market regularly, and if you have machinery to sell (new or secondhand) advertise in it regularly too.

Every form of manufacture is covered by MACHINERY MARKET —for all who use or need machinery and engineering material. Contains large weekly supplement of thousands of items For Sale, Wanted and For Auction. An annual subscription of 55/6 includes the Machinery Market Trades Index and Diary.

Machinery Market

1'3 THE COMMERCIAL ENGINEERING JOURNAL

EVERY THURSDAY

The Machinery Market Limited, 10 Wardrobe Chambers, 146a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. Phone: CITy 1642